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THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL. XVIII. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1900. NO. 7

ON GOOD TERMS.

Differences Between Germany And America Settled.

SECOND PROTEST TO ENGLAND.

The Germans Tired of the Seizure of Their Ships and Merchandise as Contraband.

Berlin, by Cable.—The correspondent of the Associated Press interviewed the United States Ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, about the present status of the relations between Germany and the United States. Mr. White said:

The Samoa question between the United States and Germany, the insurance and sundry minor matters have been happily settled. The main questions which remain are the commercial treaty and the proper inspection of American meats. The former will be mainly considered at Washington. The latter must depend upon the action of the Reichstag. Though the Agrarian party shows bitter hostility to the alleviation of the present arrangement, so oppresive to American interests, it is hoped that the proposal made in President McKinley's message for the appointment of a special commission may be accepted. There is no doubt that the government, apart from the Agrarians, would be heartily glad to see some such fair settlement."

In the Diet the government's complete moral defeat during the debate on the dismissal of political officials for voting against the canal bill is considered to be of great importance to internal politics as it shows the Conservatives still intend to litterly oppose the Emperor, especially on the new canal bill which does not please the Agrarians, in spite of the fact that it contains enormous improvement projects for the Eastern provinces of Prussia.

The seizures of German steamers by British warships have had the effect of intensifying and generalizing anti-British sentiment in Germany.

Count von Buelow's speech at the launching of the Hamburg-American Line steamer Deutchland, especially the terms of friendship he devoted to the United States, is much commented on by the German press and with few exceptions approvingly.

Prussia has now begun apointing female factory inspectors. The budget contains appropriations for their salaries, 2,400 marks each.

A test occurred recently in Vilbel, near Frankfort, in the presence of many officials, of a newly invented smokeless and noiseless powder. The test, however, turned out rather unsatisfactory.

The correspondent of the Associated Press learns from an official source that Germany has addressed a second protest to Great Britain, urgently requesting the release of the German steamer Bundesrath, and expressing astonishment at the undue delay. The protest also demands guarantees from Great Britain against a recurrence of such evident "wrongful and aggressive application of a combattant's right against neutral's."

It also requests Great Britain to define the meaning of contraband in a manner acceptable to the nations not concerned in the war.

An interpellation about the seizures will be introduced the coming Friday in the Reichstag.

News Notes.

Sensational testimony marked the day's proceedings in the Clark bribery investigation. Several of the Senator's letters were produced.

The House of Delegates of the St. Louis Municipal Assembly barred from its session citizens who came to protest against a failure to properly light the city.

Jacob Heinz and Henry Kaiser, who had been convicted of the murder of Edwin E. Brown, and eight times reprieved when about to be hanged, were pardoned at Jefferson City, Mo., having been shown to be innocent of the crime.

The Russian new year was celebrated by adherents of the Greek church in Philadelphia.

The protest of Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, against the committee which is to hear the contest for his seat was overruled by the committee.

Five yachtsmen were poisoned by eating canned corn on a cruise off Atlantic City, N. J., and two are in a critical condition.

The resignation of Governor Smith of Maryland, was presented to the House and it gave rise to considerable discussion on the question of a need of a uniform system for the filling of vacancies.

General Wheaton's troops now occupy the entire province of Cavite.

Difficulty Settled.

Santo Domingo (via Haytien Cable.—The difficulty between France and Santo Domingo has been satisfactorially arranged through the French admiral and the officials of the government. The latter will probably issue a proclamation thanking the public for its patriotic feelings and declaring at the same time that there was no intention to offend France in the patriotic demonstrations, or to molest its representative.

Commissioners Adjourn.

New Orleans, La., Special.—The cotton States association of commissioners of agriculture concluded their work and adjourned. The day for holding the next convention at Raleigh will be arranged by Commissioner Patterson. A resolution was adopted recommending that the "Cotton Exchange in concert of action, fix and adopt uniform classification of cotton, such as will correspond, if possible, with the classification of Liverpool and the principal cotton markets of Europe."

BAD SE RAGE THE CAUSE.

Committee's Final Report on the Epidemic.

The Directors of the State Normal and Industrial College adjourned Friday night after thoroughly canvassing all the facts in regard to the late disastrous epidemic of malarial and typhoid fevers in that institution. The directors gave special attention to the queston as to when the doors of the college should be re-opened to students, and decided that it was best to fix the date for Jan. 30th. The report of the board, adopted after mature deliberation, is in full as follows:

The State Normal and Industrial College, being a State institution, the public is interested in and entitled to information relative to the recent epidemic of malarial and typhoid fever, resulting in eleven deaths at the college and three at their homes after the students left the college.

In view of the re-opening of the college on the 30th of January, we, the board of directors, make the following official report of the cause of the epidemic and the remedies applied as a precaution against further trouble.

We have spared neither time nor expense in securing the services of the best medical and sanitary experts in aiding us in tracing the cause and removing the difficulties.

After a thorough investigation, we are satisfied that we have located the cause.

1. We believe that the central well, used to furnish water to the tables in the dining room, as shown by the bacteriologist's analysis, to be the cause.

2. That a leaking plumbing connection between the water closets and the main sewer under the dining room annex created an unsanitary condition there and may have contributed to the contamination of the well located about 125 feet distant.

A thorough examination by ourselves and the sanitary and medical experts fail to fix any other cause, as the entire premises otherwise were found in excellent sanitary condition.

The State board of health and the sanitary experts employed by us make the following recommendations:

1. That the three wells near the college buildings be filled and the city water used.

2. That the entire sewerage system be inspected by competent engineers, and any defects found be remedied; that the dirt adjacent to the leaking sewer-pipes under the dining room annex be removed and the location thoroughly disinfected.

3. That all the buildings, rooms and furniture be disinfected, the walls recalcimined, and inside wood work repainted.

All of the above recommendations have been carried out, or will be before the date of the opening, and submitted to the State Board of Health for inspection and approval, and in addition thereto we are putting in a plant to filter and sterilize the water to be used for drinking purposes.

The mattresses have been burned, and iron bedsteads placed in all of the dormitories in lieu of the wooden ones used. The old bath tubs have been discarded, and modern ones substituted. The water closets have been rearranged and the whole premises overhauled and placed in first class sanitary condition.

All of the above work has been done under the supervision and advice of the best experts, including the secretary, the bacteriologist and the engineer of the State Board of Health.

We feel safe in saying that the physical condition of the institution is as near perfect as human skill can make it, and the public need have no apprehension of further trouble, and students can return to their work with assurance that full provision has been made for their comfort and health.

In common with the people of the entire State the members of the board of directors have felt the deepest sympathy for those among the patrons, relatives and friends of the college upon whom the hand of affliction has fallen so heavily.

The course pursued by the President and Faculty in all matters relating to the epidemic has our thorough endorsement, and we have never been better satisfied with the work of those administering the affairs of the college. All who have taken the pains to learn the facts as they occurred are unanimous in their praise of the wisdom and affection displayed by the entire management of the institution.

C. H. MEBANE, President,
J. M. SPAINHOUR, Secretary,
H. G. CHATHAM,
R. D. GILMER,
W. D. TURNER,
S. M. GATTIS,
J. E. FOWLER,
J. A. BLAIR,
JOHN GRAHAM.

State News Notes.

Judge Walter Clark, of the North Carolina Supreme Court, has been elected vice president of the National Anti-Trust League, which meets in Chicago in February.

Cypress lumber is now $50 a thousand. Six months ago it did not exceed $30. All lumber has gone up in proportion and the dealers cannot keep up with the demand.

A four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Banks, of Salisbury, was given a tablespoomful of equal parts of glycerine and carbolic acid by mistake for castor oil and died from the effects of the dose. The mistake was made by the colored servant giving Mrs. Banks the wrong bottle.

The Wadesboro Messenger says the clothing of the little three-year-old daughter of Mr. James Sings, of Anson, caught fire Tuesday, while she was playing aroung the fire, and before it could be extinguished she was so badly burned that death resulted yesterday. The child's mother was in the yard when the accident occurred.

Hobart North, of Shore, Yadkin county, was playing with his father a few days ago when a piece of timber fell on the boy's head, killing him instantly.

Hutton and Bourbonnais have secured through the authorities at Washington, a $60,000 contract for boxes in which to store census reports. This firm also has the contract for supplying the Blackwell Durham Tobacco Company with all the boxes they may need for a period of twelve months. This contract was formerly filled by northern mills.—Hickory Press.

An annex of sixteen rooms will soon be completed at the insane asylum. It will be occupied by the officers of the institution and by pay patients.

MATHUEN IS CRAZY.

Army Led To Destruction By a Madman.

THERE ARE SOME EVIDENCES GIVEN.

It Is Stated That He Has Been Recalled—The London Press Repressing the Facts.

Chicago, Ill., Special.—A special cable to the Chicago Tribune from London says:

Lieutenant General Lord Methuen, commanding the column advancing to the relief of Kimberley, is to be relieved of his command within two weeks. Later he will be sent to Cape Town and eventually ordered home. When he reaches England he will be retired. These facts have been confirmed by an official of the War Office. Lord Methuen's case is a sad one. His constitution began to show signs of breaking down almost immediately after he took command of his division. Three days after the battle of Belmont, General Wolseley suggested to the War Office that Methuen be relieved. His advice was not heeded. The wisdom of the aged but keen commander-in-chief of the British army is now realized to the fullest extent by the War Office, who scoffed at his suggestion.

Those who know the circumstances and the situation on Modder River equally well and who are willing to state facts plainly, say that Methuen's mind is unbalanced.

Constant proof of this has been coming to the notice of the officials of the War Office for two weeks past.

The London press is considerately suppressing the true state of affairs so far as Methuen's ailment is concerned, but the papers do not hesitate to print the hard facts about the battle of Magersfontein, which are just reaching London through the mails, all of which go to show, in the language of an officer, that "the attack was that of a madman."

The death of Lord Wauchope, commander of the Black Watch, was one of the many sad results of that engagement. Lord Wauchope, it is now well known, realized the futility of the assault as planned by Methuen. He argued strongly and expostulated bitterly against it. Methuen, however, persisted and the two quarrelled over the matter the night before the battle which proved so disastrous to the British forces. A member of the Black Watch in a letter just received, gives the details of the charge which led Wauchope to his death. He quotes the general's dying words—words showing how fully he realized the situation even in the hour of his death. The letter reads:

"It was one of the darkest nights we ever saw. The rain fell in torrents and we went on and forward, falling, stumbling and slipping over necks and anthills.

"It was impossible to see where we were going. After we had been taken by surprise our right half battalion charged, but the men were mown down like grain before a reaper. General Wauchope was shot at the beginning of the charge. When he saw the mistake that had happened he shouted:

"'Rally 'round me, Black Watch, It's not my fault.'

"Then he fell, literally riddled with bullets."

Letters from men serving in the Modder River column tell of the demoralization of the troops since the commander's incapacitation.

A Highland Brigade man says:

"There is not the slightest doubt that Methuen has lost the confidence of every man in the Highland Brigade. I am not going too far in saying that they are afraid to trust their lives with him."

"Wauchope, no doubt, went out to find death," writes Sergeant Grey, "when such a disastrous fire was opened. He had previously shouted to the Argyll Highlanders: 'Don't blame me for this. I received my orders and had to obey them.' With proper handling we could have cleared the Boers out in two hours. As it was we were taken into a butcher shop and left there."

Buller Changes Base.

London, By Cable.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from General Buller, dated Springfield, Thursday, Jan. 11, at 9:20 p m.: "I occupied the south bank of the Tugela river at Potgieter's drift this morning and seized port. The river is in flood. The enemy is strongly entrenched about four and a half miles to the north."

In Honor of Mrs. Vance

Washington, D. C., Special.—A large company, representative of the entire South, attended the ball given by the North Carolina Society of the District in aid of the General Robert E. Lee memorial monument fund. The occasion also was intended as a compliment to Mrs. Z. B. Vance, one of the society's members, who has been elected president of the Lee funds. It was a brilliant success. The proposed monument is to be erected near Fort Myer, on the heights overlooking Washington.

Filipinos Stubborn Stand.

Manila, By Cable.—Colonel Bullard with the Thirty-ninth infantry, moving in three columns from Calamba, with two guns, attacked ten companies of insurgents strongly intrenched on the Santa Tomas road. They resisted stubbornly, making three stands. Twenty-four of the rebels were killed and sixty prisoners were taken. The Filipinos retreated, carrying their wounded toward Lake Taal. One American was killed and two officers were slightly wounded.

Gen. Murray Dead.

Richmond, Va., Special.—News has been received here of the death in Peoria, Ill. of General Dabney H. Maury, late of the Confederate army, and some time Minister to Columbia. Gen. Maury is particularly remembered in history for his gallant defense of Mobile Bay. The remains will be brought to Fredericksburg, Va., for interment. General Maury reached a very advanced age.

General Roberts and Kitchener have arrived at Cape Town.

MANAGER'S REPORT.

Mr. Arendel Makes a Very Good Showing.

The report of Mr. F. B. Arendell, the manager and purchasing agent of the State prison, to Superintendent Day, is given herewith:

"A report from me must necessarily embrace the business operations of the State's prison during the year just closed, as shown by the tables and tabulated statements which go to you and to the board through the office of the clerk and book keeper.

"It has been necessary during the year to make large expenditures in the way of repairs and the permanent improvements at the central prison and at the various farming camps, for the reason that, at the beginning of the year, almost every department at the central prison and at the various camps had been run down, and in many instances the prisoners themselves did not have a change of clothing.

"There was but little new clothing at the central prison and no stripes from which to make it, and it became necessary at once to practically clothe the institution from beginning to end.

"I have done my best during the year to keep down expenditures, bearing in mind the necessity at all times of feeding well and clothing well the prisoners at the central prison and at the several camps, and while several requisitions have been cut down by me and many others disregarded entirely, I have never failed to respond promptly to any requisition for necessary clothing or commissary supplies.

"This year's accounts are relatively larger than in former years because of material advances in the price of almost every article purchased. In view of these facts it is especially gratifying to me, as it will no doubt be to every one connected with the management of the institution, and to the people at large, to know that, while our expenditures have been large, our earnings have been correspondingly large, and that the balance is on the right side of the ledger."

THE KEELEY TREATMENT.

Incidents Showing Its Tremendous Power For Good.

A few years ago, writing of the Keeley Institute at Greensboro, the News and Observer said: "The efficacy of the Keeley treatment and its tremendous power for good seems to be thoroughly established." Last summer, upon taking the train at Greensboro, a gentleman who had long been addicted to drink, picked up a large fan upon which the above extract from this paper had been printed in bold letters. He fanned himself and went his way, leaving the fan on the seat in the train But the words "The efficacy of the Keeley treatment.....seems to be thoroughly established" had fixed themselves indelibly on his memory and he could not rid himself of them. At length he went to Greensboro, took the treatment, and says that he owes his later success in business to the treatment.

That incident caused us to recall the "efficacy" and "power for good" that the treatment has done for men we have known. In a few years more than sixty men from Wake county have taken the Keeley treatment at Greensboro. Of that number at least fifty have been permanently benefitted and some have become leaders in every good movement, showing that it is a "power of good."

The Keeley cure does not claim to do anything but put the patient just where he was before he formed the habit of drink. Men who have been slaves to the drink habit find the craving gone; they realize that their will is re-established and that they have the power of self-control they had before they ever tasted whiskey.

We give this voluntary and unpaid statement because a recent remarkable cure of a bright attorney has come under our observation, and we feel it a duty to commend an institution or treatment that saves brains and character from waste and degradation.—Raleigh News and Observer, January 7.

State News Notes.

Those who have the new Arlington mills in charge inform us that while it was their intention to put the capital stock at $120,000, urgent requests for stock in the company necessitate their increasing the capital stock at $130,000 Mr. Ragan has received letters from people as far south as Florida. This is flattering to the managers of the new company and also to the town of Gastonia.—Gastonia Gazette.

The revenue act requires that telegraph telephone sleeping car, refrigerator car, express and dining car companies, etc., shall make reports to the State Auditor during the first months of each year. Notices to them are now being sent out, calling for the reports. The reports when received will be turned over to the corporation commission as a basis for the assessment of these companies for taxation.

The penitentiary has sold 300 bales of cotton. It has remaining 1,700 bales; all at Norfolk.

Dr. G. W. Long, of Graham, has removed to Statesville. He is one of the first physicians of the State.

The Secretary of State has granted charters to the following corporations: Taylor-Cannady Buggy Company, of Oxford, capital ctock, $20,000; incorporators, Mary C. Cannady, N. H. Cannady, B. F. Taylor, C. W. Bryan, J. M. Currin, E. T. White, H. G. Cooper, J. G. Hall, W. B. Ballou, Z. W. Lyon, J. D. Bullock, J. H. Bullock, B. S. Royster, J. G. Hunt, S. W. Miner, J. B. Roller and S. H. Cannady. Power is given in the charter to do about everything except preach the gospel or conduct a theater.

The Miller Dry Goods Company of Charlotte, capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, E. C. Miller, S. J. Lowe, W. C. White and W. K. Neal. The business proposed is conducting a wholesale and retail dry goods, furnishing and shoe store.

The North Carolina Publishing company (publishers of the Raleigh Post), is allowed to increase its capital stock from $20,000 to $50,000.

Drastic measures are being taken at Yokohama to prevent the spread of the plague.

SECRETARY REPLIES.

Says the Treasury is $21,026,000 Ahead.

PRECEDENT AN ESTABLISHED ONE.

Mr. Gage Shows That The Government Does Not Suffer Loss By His Deposits in National City Bank.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Secretary Gage has sent to Congress his replies to the resolutions recently introduced in the Senate by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, and in the House by Mr. Sulzer, of New York. The text of his reply, which is an exhaustive exposition of the management of that branch of the Treasury finances under his administration relating to national depositaries, contains about 9,000 words, which is supplemented by special reports from Department officials relative to special inquiries in the resolutions, including copies of over 1,000 letters on the subject under consideration. In summing up his reply to the inquiries the Secretary says:

"First, That the reason for utilizing national banks as depositaries for public moneys, as authorized by laws when the receipts of the Treasury were exceeding in expenditures, has been to avoid the disturbance to business, which the withdrawal of large sums of money from active circulation to the Treasury vaults must inevitably cause. The policy thus pursued by me has been the established policy of the government for many years, and a departure from it under similar conditions would certainly cause disastrous results.

"Second, The reason for directing the internal revenue receipts into depositary banks at this time is that the revenues are now largely exceeding disbursements from month to month, and seem likely to do so for an indefinite time. This condition would be a menace to the business world if assurance were not given that this surplus would be diverted from the Treasury vaults to public depositaries, where, while secure to the government, it would remain available to business use.

"Third, The reason for directing all of the internal revenue receipts to one depository was that it is more convenient to first collect the receipts at numerous offices into one place, and make the desired distribution from it, than to give new institutions daily to 113 collectors. The most convenient agency to effect such distribution is a bank which is a member of the New York clearing house.

"Fourth, The reason for selecting the National City Bank as such distributing agent was that at the time the order was issued it was one of but two banks which had offered bonds sufficient to cover the amount of the daily deposit. Its bond deposit was $4,000,000, and that of the Hanover National Bank $1,910,500. The National City Bank was, therefore, the one most naturally chosen. Of the sixty-eight banks applying for a share of the deposits, the National City Bank, the Hanover National Bank and three other applicants for over $800,000 each, are the only ones out of the 68 constituting group one, which have not been supplied the full amount for which they had offered security.

"Fifth, The custom house property was sold to the National City Bank as the highest bidder on July 3, 1899. Under the terms of the sale it had the option of paying in cash all of the purchase money at any time or any part of it might elect above $750,000, which sum it was absolutely obliged to pay. It exercised this option by choosing to to pay $3,215,000, leaving $50,000 yet due. No deed will be executed until full payment has been made. The payment received was turned into the Treasury by deposit into the National City Bank, it having been the established custom of Treasury officials, under the counsel of their legal advisers, supported by decisions of the supreme court, to consider moneys on deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in designated depositaries as moneys in the Treasury.

"Finally, under my administration of the Treasury department, no discrimination in favor of one bank against another has been made, generally speaking. When an increase in depositary banks was desired, all have been invited to qualify themselves for receiving such money and have been equally and equitably considered in the irrespective relations to the Treasury.

Boers May Seize Durban.

London, By Cable.—The Times, in a special article, dealing with the Delagoa Bay question, express the opinion that the endeavor of the Boers to overrun Natal lends confirmation to the assertions made before the war by prominent Boers that they would seize Durban as a port. The article proceeds to point out that by the through rate system, specially favorable to Transvaal shipments over the Delagoa-Transvaal Railroad, German shipowners have been able to secure traffic with little risk of examination at the continental ports or at Delagoa bay.

American Flour Released.

London, By Cable.—The American flour seized off Delagoa Bay has been released. United States Ambassador Choate had an interview with the Marquis of Salisbury and received a verbal reply to the representations of the Washington government. The British note on this subject was sent later to the United States embassy. The gist of it was cabled to Washington. In brief, foodstuffs are not considered contraband of war unless for the enemy.

Telegraphic Briefs.

The long-standing accounts between the State of Tengessee and the United States now seem to be in a fair way of settlement. The government's claim aggregate about $800,000. The claims of the State amount to about $1,200,000 and include the use of railroads during the war, on which the State had a lien, keeping prisoners, the rent of the penitentiary and the Blind Asylum buildings.

The President has nominated Henry L. Howison, Albert Kautz, Geo. C. Remey and Norman H. Farquhar to be rear admirals in the navy.

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

The South.

The Norwegian steamer Ansgar has cleared at New Orleans for Kobe, Japan, with a cargo of 12,000 bales of cotton.

Judge O. W. Buchanan, of Columbia, S. C., severely scored for failure of duty a jury which remained out for 3 days in the case of Prof. Meares, charged with the downfall of a girl.

A new cotton mill, with a capital stock of $300,0000, is to be located at Honea Path, S. C.

Councilman H. D. Darnell introduced a resolution at a meeting of the Roanoke, Va., city council to prohibit the wearing of hats by either sex at theatres and other places of amusement.

The Lake Tracy Drainage and Improvement Company, of Lake Tracy, Lake county, Fla., has been incorporated with a capital of $50,000. The general objects are the drainage and improvement of lands in that vicinity and building and operation of railroads and canals, saw and planing mills.

Urey Woodson, Democratic national committeeman from Kentucky, has said in an interview in Chicago that William Gosbel will be seated as Governor of Kentucky before February 1st.

The Columbus, Ga., Power Company has increased its capital stock from $200,000 to $300,000 and the additional stock has all been taken.

The fourth cotton mill to be organized in South Carolina this year is the Limestone, at Gaffney, capital $300,000.

The North.

The Cranston Hotel property at Highland Falls, N. Y., has been secured by the Missionary Sisters of St. Francis, and will be converted into the Academy of Our Lady of Angels.

The manufacturing jewellers of New England are using every means to defeat the ratification of the reciprocity treaty between this country and France, which would lower the import duties on jewelry.

The trustees of the estate of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt have paid to Yale University the $100,000 bequest left to the institution.

In a quarrel over the ownership of a knife, Willie Daggs, 8 years old, procured a shot gun and killed his sister, Lena, aged 12, at Evansville, Ill.

While en route to Joliet Penitentiary from Chicago, Ill., Thomas Downes, a convict, leaped from a train in the darkness, but was recaptured.

Believing that there is discrimination against them, the colored business men of Chicago, Ill., will incorporate an insurance company exclusively for their race.

The Kentucky Distilling Company, known as the Whisky Trust, has mortgaged its 38 distilleries in Kentucky to the Central Trust Company of New York for $5,000,000, at 5 per cent.

The New England Tobacco Growers convention adopted resolutions protesting against any early admission of Porto Rico as an integral part of the United States, as a forerunner of disaster to our leaf tobacco interests and favoring a constitutional amendment providing a colonial system and civil government of all insular possessions separate and distinct from the United States.

A Gardiner, Me., Dispatch says ice manufacturers are discussing the prospects that the American Ice Company, which now controls the natural ice product of New York, Pennsylvania and Maine, may purchase artificial ice plants in Southern cities. An agent has visited the leading plants in the South to ascertain the capacity and value of each. The cities which it is proposed to first bring into the combine are Atlanta, Memphis, Montgomery, Birmingham, Chattanooga and Nashville.

Foreign.

Influenza has caused 193 deaths in a week in London.

The American art institute has been granted a permanent site for a building in Paris.

French soldiers' anti-army newspapers have now been shut out all troops' rendezvous.

English life insurance companies are severely criticised for charging an extra 5 per cent. war risk.

The London Authors' Society will establish an Authors' Pension Fund to be available to applicants 60 years old or over.

While walking alone at night, Miss Rachel Ferguson was knocked down and robbed at Toronto, and died soon afterward.

Miscellaneous.

Captain Eckhoff, of the Dutch oil tank steamer La Hesbaye, in port at Baltimore, reports having sighted an iceberg, on which four polar bears were walking, off the Newfoundland Banks.

Private David E. Ferrick, Troop G, Fifth Cavalry, died on Friday of typhoid fever at San Juan, P. R.

General Otis reports that Thomas Stocker, Troop K, Fourth Cavalry, was killed in action near Concepcion, November 11.

The Comptroller of the Treasury holds that under the personel act naval officers on leave are entitled to one-half shore pay.

Colonel S. M. Whiteside, Tenth Cavalry, has been designated to act temporarily as commander of the department of Santiaga and Puerto Principe, Cuba.

The inability of General Otis to bring the Filipino war to an end has given rise to the story that hostilities are being prolonged to carry out the political schemes of the administration. It is said the idea is to administer the crushing blow to Aguinaldo during the heat of the presidential campaign, thus arousing patriotism to the point of voting for McKinley.

Miss Cella Sherman Miles, daughter of the general commanding the army, and Capt. Samuel Reber, United States army, were married in Washington at noon Wednesday and left on a Southern tour. The wedding was an ultra-fashionable one.

Two six-inch bronze Spanish cannon, formerly a part of the defences at Fort San Felipe, Manila, and captured by Admiral Dewey at the battle of Manila bay, have been presented to the city of Atlanta to be used at the base of the monument which will be erected to the memory of the late Lieutenant Brumby.

IT IS ALL THE SAME

Bill Arp Writes a Chapter on the Sin of Stealing.

DIFFERENT NAMES FOR IT.

Negroes "Take," White Men "Get the Advantage" of One Another, and So It Goes.

I have always contended that stealing little things was the besetting sin of the negro and was a race trait. And that cheating in a trade was a race trait in Jews and Gentiles. We white folks do not call it cheating, but say he got the advantage or he got the best of the bargain, but this advantage is generally got by deception or a suppression of the truth. The negro smooths his sin over by calling it taking things—just as our cook once said to me when I complained about her stealing lard and flour and rice and such things: "Mr. Major, I don't think you miss what I takes." Well, I didn't very much, for she never took much at a time, but it annoyed me for her to think she was fooling me when she was'nt. But that same negro would sit up all night with a sick member of the family and was always good and kind to our children. Now the white man rarely steals anything and the negro as rarely cheats you in a trade. Before the civil war the negroes' most frequent crime was stealing chickens and he got so expert in that business that a law was passed making it a penal offense for anybody to buy chickens from a negro even though he had raised them in his own yard. We could buy foot mats and brooms and baskets, but we must not buy chickens. Law or no law, he continued his midnight vocation, and if the commandment had said thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's chickens it would have been all the same to him. First covet and then steal was part of his religion. I was ruminating about this because I bought a turkey yesterday from a negro for a very low price and I wondered where he got it. I didn't question him, for I didn't want to hurt his feelings. When I was in North Carolina a friend told me about an old darky who was on trial for stealing a turkey and the proof was positive, and yet he did not seem to be alarmed. His lawyer was discouraged and said, "Uncle Jack, it looks like they have got you." "No, dey aint, Mas John; dey aint got me yet and dey aint agwine to get me. Tell you how it is, Mas John. De jedge seten up dar was my young master when de war broke out and not agwine to send me to de pen. No, sir; he aint, he aint done forgot wha I knew." But Mas John had lost confidence, for he knew that the judge would do his duty and execute the law. In a short time the trial was over and the judge asked Uncle Jack if he had anything to say in extenuation of his crime. The old gray-headed man got up with a grunt and looking around upon the spectators and then at the judge said: "Nuffin' much Mas Judge, nuffin' much. Only dis, you know all about dat old war which we all got whooped and you haint forgot how I went out wid you to de army for you was a cappen and old master told me to go 'long and take keer of you, and you knows I did de very bes' I could for four mighty long years and how one time you got wounded and I staid by you ontell you was well again and how anoder time you took the measles and me, too, and I stay by you and nus' you and how anoder time dem yankees cotch me and I got away in de night and come back to you and how sometimes you get out of money and out of sumfen to eat all at de same time and you call me up and say, 'Jack, you mus' go out a foragin' and get us sumfin', and I go out late in de night and bring you chicken and roastin' ears and one time I bring you a turkey, and you neber ax me nuffin' about whar I got him and you never giv' me any money to buy him, and you, Mas Jedge. You call it foragin' den, didnt you, Mas Jedge, and if it was foragin den how cum it to be stealin' now?"

We soldier's didn't steal much during the civil war, but sometimes we were sorely tempted and fell. Sometimes we got awful tired of salt meat and longed for a change of diet. I remember that when we camped near Orange courthouse there was a lovely little shoat that took up where our horses were tethered. It belonged to a cross old man who lived on a hill nearby and Major Ayer rode up there one evening and tried to buy it. The old man refused in an insolent manner, for he was a union man and was mad because our army had camped on his land and was cutting his timber. Captain Cothren was a good shot with a pistol and was proud of his skill, and so the next evening Major Ayer bet him a quarter that he couldn't shoot that pig's eye out. He took the bet and won, and our faithful servant Tip dressed and baked it, and we feasted. The old man came prowling around every day hunting for that pig, and it was harder to lie out of it than it was to steal it. But the morning we broke camp we sent Tip up there and paid the old woman two dollars and quieted our conscience. A fat shote was almost irresistible. One time George Burnett and Tom Ayer killed one under similar circumstances and sent a quarter to our mess. The old man missed his hog in due time, and when he inquired of Burnett if they had seen it around, Burnett whispered to him that Captain Stillwell's mess had fresh pig for dinner yesterday but he musten tell who told him. I belonged to Stillwell's mess and the first thing we knew Colonel Yelser had us summoned before him to be tried on a charge of stealing the old man's pig. It was a kind of mock trial and resulted in convicting Burnett Lyer, and they had to pay for the pig. But I am pleased to say of our confederate soldiers that I never knew a case of flagrant or cruel robbery or pillage, nor did I ever know of but one instance of a soldier violating the sacred rights of a man's family. At Centerville the Louisiana Tigers, as they were called, committed a shameful outrage in the country nearby and were immediately arrested and tried that evening and shot the next morning at sunrise. Old Joe Johnston beat lynch law out of sight when he had a sure case. There are various kinds of stealing, but most aggravating to writers for the press is the stealing by the press. Two friends—one in Birmingham and the other in Los Angeles, California—have recently sent me copies of papers published in their towns in which the said papers have copied from the Chicago Inter-Ocean the letter I wrote for the Constitution about Pelzer, South Carolina. My name is not mentioned, nor is the letter credited to the Constitution; only a few immaterial changes have been made just enough to make it appear that the Inter-Ocean sent a reporter down there to write up the town. I have known petty thieves sent to the chaingang for doing things not half so mean as that.—Gill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

THE NATIONAL LAW MAKERS.

What Congress is Doing From Day to Day.

The Senate.

Seventeenth Day—Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution asking the President to furnish the Senate with all communications received from Aguinaldo or any one representing the Filipinos or any alleged authority of the people there and our replies thereto; the proclamation sent to the Philippine people and the same as actually proclaimed by General Otis if in any way altered, together with information whether such change was approved, and the President is also asked to forward without delay all information he has of the forms of government, proclamations or conventions of those islands. Mr. Hoar sought immediate consideration, but on objection went over.

Senator Rawling, of Utah, has introduced a resolution directing the Philippine committee of the House to report on what form of government other than the Spanish, existed in the Philippines prior to December 10, 1898, and to what extent Spain had actual control of the islands. Also whether sovereign power can be justly and in accordance with international law claimed in the absence of power of control.

Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, offered resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for complete information as to the transport service. It was adopted.

The Senate, at 4 o'clock adjourned.

Eighteenth Day.—The day was spent in hearing eulogies on the life and character of Vice-President Hobart. Many Senators paid eloquent tributes to his memory, after which the Senate adjourned.

Nineteenth Day.—A spirited and at times sensational debate was precipitated in the Senate on the Philippine question over resolutions of inquiry. Mr. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, attacked the administration's policy in the Philippines and also made some startling charges against those who were supporting the admin stration. He declared that a systematic effort was being made to prevent accurate information from reaching the people of the United States and that it was a political scheme to further the candidacy of Mr. McKinley for re-nomination and re-election. Before adjournment, the Senate, after prolonged debate, passed the bill conferring powers upon the director of the census.

Twentieth Day.—The Senate held a brief session, devoted principally to a discussion of the reply of England on the seizure of American flour. After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

Twenty-First Day.—The Senate committee on Privileges and Elections continued the investigation of charges against Senator Clark of Montana. M. L. Hewett, a miner who was in Helena during the session of the Legislature in 1899, said that Charley Clark had asked him to see Senator Myers and offer him $10,000 for his vote for Mr. Clark for Senator. He had accordingly taked with with Mr. Myers and testified that that gentleman had told him after first declining the proposition to say to Clark that if he was disposed to do so he could put the $10,000 in the hands of Mr. Whiteside to be paid to him (Myers) in case he should vote for Mr. Clark. Hewett said that the Senator's son stated that this arrangement was satisfactory and had afterward told him that the money for Myers had been given to Waiteside and that his vote was assured.

The witness said that he had seen the Senator at his home at the Helena Hotel a short time after the Whiteside exposure and had asked him what he proposed to do, when the Senator replied:

"There is only one thing to do and that is to make the people believ that the Daly gang have furnished the money and have put up a conspiracy against us."

Concluding his testimony Mr. Hewett said he had received no pay for his services from Mr. Clark and no promise of any. He had been interested with the Senator in a mining company and preferred him to his opponents.

The House.

Eighteenth Day.—Miscellaneous business of minor importance occupied the attention of the House until 10 o'clock after which an hour was devoted to eulogies upon the life and public services of the late Representative Green of Nebraska. Mr. Kitchen, of North Carolina was among the speakers. The House then adjourned.

Nineteenth Day—But little business of importance was done by the House. The session was brief.

Twentieth Day.—The House committee on inter-state and foreign commerce ordered a favorable report upon the Hepburn bill for the construction of the Nicaraguan canal. The session of the House occupied just 20 minutes.

Twenty-First Day.—The session of the House was of brief duration and nothing of interest transpired to break the monotony

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SENATOR MORGAN'S SPEECH.

The speech of Senator Morgan in the United States Senate on Senator Pritchard's resolution in which he proposed to discuss the constitutionality of the proposed North Carolina constitutional amendment, was disappointing alike to those who favor the amendment and to those who oppose it. What everybody expected to hear from Senator Morgan was a legal and constitutional argument: first, as to the constitutionality of Section 5 (known as the grandfather clause); and second, as to whether the Court would declare section 5 unconstitutional alone or declare the whole amendment unconstitutional.

But, to the surprise of everyone, the learned Senator refrained from discussing either one these questions—the only questions at issue to be discussed. It is clear that Senator Morgan well knew that if he attempted to defend the constitutionality of the Section 5 by a legal and constitutional argument that his argument would be dissected and replied to, and he well knew he could make no argument that could not be successfully replied to. So discretion was the better part valor with him, and he refrained from making such an argument. He delivered a long speech but his only reference to Section 5 was to express an opinion about it and not to make an argument. Anybody can express an opinion about it and the only reply to it is to express a different opinion. It is evident to everyone that the Senator's purpose was not to make a legal argument but simply to deliver a speech for circulation in his campaign in Alabama. It is also well known that his oppenent for the Senate, Gov. Johnston, does not endorse his views, and the indications are that Senator Morgan will be defeated, and that Johnston will be elected to the Senate. If the Simmons red shirt mob in North Carolina can get any comfort out of this speech of Senator Morgan's, they are heartily welcome to it.

COL. GLENN AND HIS INTERVIEW.

Recently Col. Bob Glenn was in Washington. The Washington correspondent of the Atlanta Journal sent an interview with Col. Glenn to that paper, in which he is quoted as saying that the purpose of the proposed amendment in North Carolina is to get rid of the illiterate voters of the State. When Col. Glenn got back home and saw this interview reproduced in the North Carolina papers he at once hastened to deny the interview or rather to say that he did not tell the correspondent that he was in favor of getting rid of the illiterate vote, but only the illiterate black vote. This is not the first time that the Ransom machine politicians have been quoted just as Mr. Glenn was quoted when interviewed out of the State, and it is not the first time they have hastened to deny the interview when published. It is a little strange that the reporters should quote all of them as saying the same thing when they are talking confidentially to them, unless these reporters quote them correctly. It is no doubt true that Mr. Glenn did not intend his talk with the reporter to be published and it is also no doubt true that what the reporter quoted him as saying is what he thought whether he said it or not, for he must know that the result of the proposed amendment will be to disfranchise as many white, as blacks, unless the whole thing is declared unconstitutional.

AN ABLE ARGUMENT.

Especial attention is called to the sound and able argument made by Hon. Frank Nash, of Hillsboro, in an article contributed last summer to the Asheville Register, which we are glad to reproduce in this issue.

It should be read with care, as it is an able legal discussion of the proposed amendment. The Raleigh Post says that anything Mr. Nash writes is entitled to "respectful consideration." We bespeak it for him. Mr. Nash is a Democrat.

Judge Simonton has reversed his decision on the railway tax cases, on the ground that the Federal Courts are bound by the interpretation of the State Courts of local statutes. Our State Supreme Court, since the former dicision of Judge Simonton, has decided the Corporation Commission has the power to assess railway property. It will be remembered that Judge Simonton in former decision stated that the last legislature, either through carelessness or on purpose, omitted to give the corporation commissioners the power to assess railway property, and while this is true, yet our non partisan Supreme Court held that the old railway commission law was not repealed by the last legislature, and that they had that power under the old law and in spite of the attempt of the last legislature to repeal it.

THE CASE OF GEORGIA AND NORTH CAROLINA CONTRASTED.

As stated in the last issue of the CAUCASIAN, the Atlanta Constitution was appealed to by Simmons and his machine to try to explain away the action of the Georgia legislature in defeating the same disfranchising amendment that is proposed in North Carolina. This was a very hard task for the Constitution to perform, because the Constitution published a full report of the debate in which the members gave as one of their reasons for voting it down that it was unconstitutional, and the Constitution had endorsed the action of the legislature. All the Constitution could say was that Georgia did not need this proposed amendment, while it was satisfied that North Carolina did, and this explanation, as weak and impotent as it was, was published by all the Democratic papers in this State with much relief and satisfaction—so desperate is their condition.

Now what are the facts?

Georgia has over sixty counties in which the colored vote is in a majority, while in North Carolina there are only thirteen such counties. Then how absurd it is to say that North Carolina could need this amendment if Georgia does not need it? The fact is that there is a desire on the part of the Simmons machine to disfranchise the illiterate white voters in North Carolina, while there seems to be no such desire in Georgia. There are fewer illiterate white voters in Georgia than in North Carolina, so the adoption of the amendment would be more dangerous in this State than it would be in Georgia.

NO PERMISSION NEEDED OR DESIRED

We notice that the Wilmington papers have grudgingly and with considerably growling and bad humor announced that they will permit Senator Pritchard to speak in Richmond county and Senator Butler to speak in Wilmington. We suppose the meaning of this declaration on the part of the Wilmington papers is that they will not try to incite a riot to prevent the speaking. These papers, however, need not trouble themselves about the matter one way or the other as far as Senator Pritchard and Senator Butler are concerned, because they will speak in Richmond county or in Wilmington or anywhere else, whenever they get ready without any permision from the Wilmington papers and regardless of whether they oppose it or not. All the red shirt mobs the Simmons machine can organize will not be able to prohibit free speech in North Carolina, or to prohibit the fifty thousand majority that is ready to bury them and their methods from registering their votes and having them counted.

BUTLER'S LETTER READ.

Kernersville People Delighted in the Senator's Recent Article.

Asheville Gazette.]

KERNERSVILLE, N. C., Jan. 11.—Nobody wants to read a stronger, more forceful, more logical or a more inspiring letter than that of Senator Butler appearing in a recent issue of the Gazette. In that he covered the whole ground and left not a stone unturned regarding the amendment question. Educate the people of North Carolina with such forceful arguments as therein contained and the defeat of the constitutional amendment will be written 40,000. I read that letter, with a gavel in hand, scoring the minute points, to a company of listeners, and each one, Democrats included, breathed a spirit of exultancy that the good old North State would overwhelmingly defeat the measure when the vote is cast. One man said Butler would succeed himself in the United States Senate, another one remarked he should do so.

More About the Kentucky Ballot Box Stuffers.

Washington Post.]

"Why did Messrs. Pryor and Ellis resign their positions as State election commissioners?" asked a Post reporter of Mr. H. E. Billings, of Kentucky, at the Normandie.

"Because they were heartily sick of the job," was the answer.

"By refusing to transcend their authority and throw out the vote of Jefferson county, they made enemies of the Goebelites, and neither did their conduct please the Republicans, who felt sure that those officials wanted to compass the defeat of Taylor, and only hesitated on account of the usurption of power such a proceeding would involve. Besides there is a great deal of hard work and no emolument going with the office of State commissioner, the salary being only $200 a year. But at all events, Pryor and Ellis did well in refusing to carry out the radical demands of Goebel and his partisans. Such a course would probably have led to a revolution worse than the 'Bloody Monday' that brought terror of Louisville in the days when the Know Nothing party was a factor in American politics."

"White Supremacy."

Chatham Citizen.

Democrats want white supremacy, they say. They do not want negroes to hold office. Then why did they not offer us an amendment forbidding negroes holding office? This would not have been unconstitutional and would not have disfranchised white men. Why disfranchise white men, put educated negroes above illiterate whites and leave the negro cry and race problem still in politics.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25 cts per bottle.

Section 5 in Conflict with the Federal Constitution

ACCORDING TO RULES GOVERNING COURTS IN REACHING CONCLUSIONS.

The Arguments of the Advocates of its Constitutionality Analyzed and Answered—The Proposed Amendment not Candid and Honest.

Editor of the Register:—

"Written constitutions are the product of deliberate thought and the words which express that thought are crystalized into strength. If ever there is power in words, it is in the words of a written constitution."—Judge Elliott, of Indiana.

All regulations of the elective franchise, however, must be reasonable, uniform and impartial. They must not have for their purpose, directly or indirectly, to deny or abridge the Constitutional right of citizens to vote or unnecessarily impede its exercise. If they do they must be declared void."—Cooley Constitutional Limitations, 602.

The proposition laid down in my first article (to the Post) was this: When a general law is enacted, which in restricting the suffrage, acts equally upon all races and colors and regardless of their previous condition, that law is constitutional, though it disfranchises a greater number of blacks than whites, or whites than blacks. This principle, however, does not extend so far as to permit the State to establish a merely arbitrary qualification, though it does not in terms import a discrimination by reason of race etc., if in fact and in truth it is such discrimination. So much the more would this be true, if the proposed qualification was adopted with the intent to discriminate, by reason of race, etc.

I proceeded further and argued that the intent of Section 5, on its face perfectly harmless, is to be, and will be, discovered by the Supreme court, in this way:

1st. By considering the political history of the country which surrounds and is mingled with the Fifteenth Amendment and Sec. 5.

2nd. By considering the effect of the adoption of said Section, upon that equality in the exercise of the suffrage which the Fifteenth Amendment secures.

Applying these rules of construction and interpretation, I concluded that Section 5 was plainly obnoxious of the Fifteenth Amendment, because its necessary effect was to establish an educational qualification for every former slave, or decendent of a former slave, while expressly removing it from all, or practically all, white men.

Since that article was published, the editor of the Morning Post, Mr. Simmons and Mr. Aycock have discussed the constitutionality of Section 5 so ably and ingeniously that they have forced me to re-examine the authorities, with a view to any possible mistake that I may have made. After such re-examination I find myself confirmed in my original opinion. This opinion, however was formed at the time that Louisiana was discussing a simu- provision in its Constitution, and I have not seen nor read nor found anything to shake it, since.

It seems to be admitted on all hands that if the above canons of construction and interpretation are correct ones, then Section 5 necessarily must be unconstitutional, for they are the principal points of attack.

I purpose to show, first: That they are sustained by the very best of authority; and, second: To consider any new suggestions made by the gentlemen above mentioned, and show their utter fallacy.

Mr. Simmons says, anent the first canon above laid down: "Well, for the sake of the argument, let us admit it; although it must be confessed that this would be a novel method of interpreting a written constitution."

A novel method! Let us see.

Chief Justice Marshall, in Brown vs. Maryland, 12 Wheat, gives a succinct, yet full account of the difficulties that confronted the old Confederation, to illustrate the extent and force of the words in the Interstate and Foreign Commerce provision of the Federal Constitution Chief Justice Taney, in the Dred Scott case, says, in discussing Art. 4 Sec. 3 and sub-sec. 2: (I quote his exact words) "A brief summary of the history of the times, as well as the careful and measured terms in which the article is framed, well shows the correctness of this proposition."

He then proceeds and gives this summary.

Daniel J., in the same case, concurring, says:

"In the construction of pleadings either in abatement or in bar, every fact or position constituting a portion of the public law, or of known or general history, is necessarily implied

* * *

It is what the world, at large, and every individual, are presumed to know—nay, are bound to know and be governed by."

Campbell, J., concurring in the same case, said: "I pass now to the evidence afforded during the Revolution and Confederation"; and further, "An examination of this clause of the Constitution in the light of the circumstances in which the convention was placed, will add us to determine its significance."

Catron J., concurring, said: Almost every provision in that instrument (i. e. the Federal Constitution) has a history that must be understood before the brief and sententious language employed can be comprehended in the relation its authors intended."

McLean, J, dissenting, said, "I will now consider the relation which the Federal Government bears to slavery in the States." He, then enters into a long historical examination of slavery in the United States. He said further on: "It is refreshing to turn to the early incidents of our history and learn wisdom from the acts of the great men, who have gone to their account."

Curtis J., dissenting, after a long dissertation, without any remarks prefacing it, said in preface, to the further discussion:

To determine which of these is the correct view, it is needful to advert to some facts, respecting this subject, which existed when the Constitution was framed and adopted."

Chase, Chief Justice., in discussing the meaning of the term "direct tax" in the Federal Constitution, in Bank vs. Fenno, 8 Wallace prefaced his remarks by these words:

"We are obliged, therefore, to resort to historical evidence, and to seek the meaning of the words in the use and in the opinion of those whose relation to the government, and means of knowlege, warranted them in speaking with authority."

Fuller, Chief Justice, in delivering the prevailing opinion in the "Income Tax Cases and White, J., who wrote the principal dissenting opinion, both in discussing the meaning of the term "direct tax," enter into long historical dissertations.

Miller J., who, as a constitutional lawyer, is considered by some as second only to Marshall, said in Ex Parte Bain of S. C., Rep, in discussing the functions of a grand jury:

"It is never to be forgotten that in the construction of the language of the Constitution here relied on, as indeed in all other instances where construction becomes necessary, we are to place ourselves as nearly as possible in the condition of the men who framed that instrument."

Bradley, J., in Hans vs. Louisiana, decided in March 1890, reviews fully the history that surrounds the enactment of the Eleventh Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Cooley, Chief Justice, (the author of Constitutional Limitations) in people vs. Harding, 53 Michigan, said:

"In seeking for the real meaning of the Constitution, we must take into consideration the times and the circumstances under which it was framed, the general spirit of the times and the prevailing sentiments among the people. Every constitution has a history of its own, which is likely to be more or less peculiar, and unless interpreted in the light of this history, is liable to express purposes which were never in the minds of the people when agreeing to it. This the court must keep in mind when called upon to interpret it." etc. etc.

I call the roll of all these great names, Marshall, Taney, Daniel, Catron, McLean, Curtis, Chase, Fuller, Miller, Bradley, White and Cooley—is this a novel method of interpreting written Constitutions, then?

2nd. The effect of Section 5 if adopted. The cases which illustrate this cannon come thronging upon my memory as I write. There are bushels of them. I repeat what I wrote before: "There is not a case which defines the control of the State over private right, or limits the police power of the State by the Interstate Commerce provision of the Federal Constitution, in the determination of which the courts have not gone back of the face of the act, to the results which may ensue from its practical operation." In defining the limit of the police power over the private right, all the courts say that the act of the Legislature which destroys a private right, must, to be constitutional, be reasonably adapted to the end desired, i. e. the public health, the public morals or the public safety. How can they determine the act's reasonable adaptation without considering its effects? I cite, however, the following cases:

Judge Campbell, who was second probably, oniy to Judge Cooley among Michigan judges, says, in Park vs. Press Co. Nov. 1888:

"But we do not think the State controls the action, or is within the power of constitutional legislation. This will in our judgment, appear from a statement of its effects, if carried out."

In Henderson vs. the Mayor, etc., 92 U. S., the United States Supreme Court says: "In whatever language a statute might be framed, its purpose must be determined by its natural and reasonable effect."

So it may be considered certain, that the same court will consider the effect of section 5. Now considering the history that surrounds and so is mingled with the fifteenth amendment and section 5, and the natural and reasonable effect of said section, we find that there is not a single ex-slave or descendent of a slave or of an ex-slave, who has not the educational qualification imposed upon him, while no white man, practically, has it imposed upon him

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

There is not a word in this 15th amendment that has not been forged in the fire of public opinion, and by its authors welded into continuty and strength. No, no, Mr. Editor, there is no surplusage in it. Can there be any doubt about the unconstitutionality of section 5?

But I promised, in the second place to examine more minutely the recent arguments for the constitutionality of said Section and show their fallacy in each instance. The editor, of course, shall be first: "The amendment does not discriminate against the negro on account of his race, but because of his disqualifications," says he on May 14th. But, if those disqualifications are inherent in his race, the Fifteenth Amendment says that he cannot be disqualified on that account. If he could, why this trouble? Disfranchise the negro, not because he is is a negro, but because he is not fit to vote. That is the logic of his editorial of May 14th. And the Fifteenth Amendment was incorporated in our "supreme law" just to meet such an argument as that.

Again, in his issue of May 20th, he says:

"All who possesss certain qualifications, age, residence, educational, will be be allowed to vote. This will unquestionably include a number of negroes, who, if they were not slaves themselves, are immediate descendents of slaves."

That is true, but that is Section 4, which everybody admits is constitutional. When we come, however, to Section 5, we find the educational qualification removed from the white man while it remains in full force and effect upon the former slave and his descendent. Is there anything impartial in that? Is there anything uniform in that? Does it act equally upon both races? If we cannot answer, Yes, to all these questions then Section 5 is unconstitutional.

Again, in his editorial of June 9th, he has something to say about the District of Columbia. But Congress there disfranchised every citizen, white and black alike, the law acting, equally, impartially and uniformly upon both and all races, and that it had constitutional power to do so appears from Art. 1, Sec. 8, sub-Sec. 17 of the Federal Constitution. So this comes within the principle enunciated in my first article and set forth in full above.

Now I come to the denial of citizenship to the Chinese. The editorial of June 9th, as does Mr. Simmon's article of May 21st, states the position of the Federal Government towards the Chinese incorrectly. There never was a time from 1802 to 1873 that a Chinaman could become naturalized. The words of the Naturalization Act being "The provisions of this Title shall apply to aliens, being free white persons." In 1870 Mr. Sumner, in his universal and indiscriminate love for all mankind, moved to strike out the word "white" in the Naturalization Act. His motion failed. In the 1873 Revision, however,, this word was omitted. Geo. S. Boutwell of Massachusetts, made this revision. But it was again restored to the Act by Congress, Feb. 18th, 1875. Mr. Sumner, however, in 1870, did succeed in incorporating the following clause in the law," and the aliens of African nativity and to persons of African descent." In 1882 Congress prohibited absolutely the naturalization of Chinese. But before that time Judge Sawyer in the case In re Ah Yup, 5 Sawyer, decided that Chinese could not be naturalized. See 39 Cent. L. I. 235. Nobody but a free white person or an African can be naturalized Section 8, sub-Sec. 4 of Art. 1 of the Federal Constitution gives Congress plenary power over naturalization and it must not be forgotten that the "citizens of the United States" of the Fifteenth Amendment are those born or naturalized in the United States.

Now I come to the cases about which Mr. Simmons makes such an eloquent peroration. I wish I could copy it but it is too long. The cases are Foong Yue Ping vs. United States, 149 U. S. 698, and Lem Moon Sing vs. United States, 40 Cent L. I. 467. See 28 Am Law Rev. p. 289 et. seq.

Congress holds the key that unlocks the door which prevents aliens from entereng into citizenship in this country. When that door is unlocked then they may become citizens, protected in their civil rights by the Fourteenth Amendment and in their suffrage rights by the Fifteenth Amendment. No Chinaman born in this country has ever been deprived of his right to vote. If he was born elsewhere, the naturalization laws have no application to him, and he can never become a citizen. Nor can a Jap nor any of the yellow races. We are either white or black under our naturalization laws. There are no mixed colors among them. See article of Mr. Lawyer, 40 Cent L. L. p. 106.

I come now to examine one of Mr. Simmon's positions in which he seems to have great confidence. I quote him:

"If there is anything that is absolutely certain, it is that the Supreme court of the United States cannot hold that a law, which would be constitutional in our State and would be unconstitutional in another. The Federal Constitution applies to every inch of territory in the Union, and there be one State in which such constitutional provision would be constitutional, it would be constitutional in all."

If Mr. Simmons had not written this himself and published it over his own sign-manual, I should not have believed that he could have written it, so much respect have I for his ability. It is true that the Federal Constitution applies to every inch of the several United States. But how can it apply equally and impartially and uniformly, unless the courts take into consideration the different circumstances, the different necessities, different history and different populatiaon of the different States.

Let me illustrate, Mr. Simmons is going to make a topograhphical survey of the country—New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, and North Dakota are on a dead level. When he reaches North Carolina he is confronted by butting crags, and beyond, in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana, towering mountains. Will he pay any attention to them? No, no, what is level in Vermont, New Hampshire-Maine, and North Dakota must be level in North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana. That is Mr. Simmons' idea of the general operation of the Federal Constitution. But that Constitution does not operate in that way. It would not be equal if it did. It sees the crags and towering mountain tops and runs its line across them, and not through them And thus it secures equality of operration, and only thus could it secure it. The thirteenth amendment grants the negro immunity from slavery; the 14th Amendment the equal enjoyment of civil rights; the 15th amendment exemption from discrimination in voting. Equality of right, equality of privilege is all that these amendments secure. Section 5 creates an inequality in that it, in reality, disqualifies slaves or the decendents of slaves from voting, if they have not sufficient education; while every white man may vote, regardless of his education, and thus it runs through the crags and mountain tops and not over them.

I come now to what the Progressive Farmer and the Editor regard as the strongest point made in favor of the constitutionality of section 5. They say—first, the editor: "Under the Mississippi law the registrar is given absolute discretion to say whether a voter, though he can read the Constitution, understands its meaning or not. The possibilities of the abuse of this law were not taken into consideration by the court, certainly not unfavorably. See the Post of June the 9th.

Now, are the recital of facts and the conclusions of law in this extract true? I think not.

The Constitution of Mississppi provides that "on and after January 1st 1892 every elector shall in addition to the foregoing qualifications, be able to read any section of the Constitution of this State; or he shall be able to understand the same when read to him, or give a reasonable interpretation thereof."

Is there anything arbitrary in that? Does it not apply equally, impartially and uniformly to all the citizens of the State? If it does, then it is not obnoxious to the 15th amendment. Yet we find Mr Simmons in his article in the Post of June 9th, and the "Progressive Farmer," following its lead, saying that "an absolute discretion was conferred upon the registrar" in Mississippi. It is not correct. There was no absolute discretion given him, on the face of the proposed suffrage provision. There was a discretion given the registrar or judges of election which they might abuse. But until it was actually abused to the detriment of the blacks, there was and could not be any unconstitutional exercise of authority by the State. See Williams vs. Mississippi, 170 U. S. This is illustrated by the two cases, Strawar vs. West Virginia, 100 U. S., and Exparte Virginia, 100 U. S. In the case first mentioned, it was held that a State law confining the selection of jurors to white persons was in contravention of the 14th amendment; and second, that the action of the State officer invested with the power to select jurors, excluding all colored persons from the lists, was also repugant to its provisions.

Strong, J., in the first case, says:

"The words of the amendment, it is true, are prohibitory, but they contain a necessary implication of a positive immunity or right most valuable to the colored men—the right of exemption from unfriendly legislation against them distinctly as colored, exempting from legal discrimination implying inferiority in civil society, lessening the security of their enjoyment of the rights which others enjoy, and discriminations which are steps toward reducing them to a subject race."

Now, as a general rule, when a State statute or constitutional provision, construed in one way is obnoxious to the Federal Constitution, and in another is not, the Federal Courts await, if possible, the construction of the State Supreme Court, for if that Court so construes the statute or constitutional provision, that its opposition to the Federal Constitution is avoided, why, then, there is no Federal question. That is exactly what the Supreme Court of the United States did in Williams vs. Mississippi. Sup. There is nothing unconstitutional in the terms of the Mississippi suffrage provision; there is nothing unconstitutional in its legal effect. It may be construed so as to maxe it unconstitutional. It may be administered so as to make it unconstitutional. But the case itself, has not been presented in the aspect consequently there is nothing before the Supreme Court impugning its constitutionality. But how different is Section 5! Its unconstitutionality is apparent from its terms, interpreted in the light of surrounding history and in the light of its immediate and necessary effect. In other words, it cannot be construed or interpreted so it could be constitutional. It cannot be administered so it could be constitutional. This being true either the State or Federal court would take jurisdiction in a proper case with the final decision in the United States Supreme court.

Now Mr. Aycock's remarks require notice only in two or three particulars: His general remarks are excellent—indeed, nearly everything that he says and writes is excellent. I regard him as one of the most eloquent, one of the ablest, one of the purest and honestest men in North Carolina. Yet his article shows even his incapacity to discuss Section 5 from the legal standpoint He gives as his first reason, why Section 5 is constitutional, that all the lawyers in North Carolina, or nearly all, whose opinion is worth a continental, say that it is. Yet why is it, if this is true, that none of the opinions, heretofore elaborately expressed, will bear the test of analysis and comparison with decided cases? Does not this show that these able lawyers are influenced more by their desires and hopes than their judgment.

He says, secondly, that public opinion has changed in regard to the negro and negro vote and this opinion has effected the court.

Does not Mr. Aycock remember the remark that a friend made to Wm. Wirt, when he came out of the court house after making as brilliant and as eloquent prosecution of Aaron Burr as possible "Why did you not remind John Marshall that the public demanded the conviction of Aaron Burr?" and Mr. Wirt's answer?

We may not have John Marshall's equals in ability on the Supreme Bench now but we do have his equals in character and in conscientiousness

Public opinion,! that is what they put there as a break-water against.

If Mr. Aycock doubts this, let him get the Federalist and read it.

But he says the Louisana Constitution has been in operation since January 1st, 1897. Where is the Supreme court there? Does not he know that there has been no general election in Louisiana since the adoption of that Constitution, except for Congressmen in 1898? Does he not know that the members so elected do not meet their fellow members to form the Congress of the United States until next December? Does not he know that a case was made up and submitted to one of the Superior courts of said State which decided that said suffrage Amendment was unconstitutional, and that said case unless it has been bought off is now pending in the Supreme court of that State?

Good round, sounding words go a long way, but after all, they are nothing else. The great trouble with Section 5, is that it lacks candor, it lacks honesty, it lacks fair dealing. And yet these gentlemen, its authors, fondly hope that the Supreme court of the United States will trample the Fifteenth Amendment and with it their oaths in the dust, because the people demand it. It is a fond hope, based on air, thin air, and so will never find fruition.

Now all these goods, round, high sounding phrases in Col. Cowles' and Mr. Aycock's article would do very well if our suffrage amendment stopped at Section 4, though, I, myself should have insisted upon a property qualification in the alternative $100, $200, or even $300.

As a matter of fact, as early as 1891, I became a follower of Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, not because I agreed with him in his national politics, but because he said he would put suffrage in South Carolina, on a scund, rational, honest, constitutional basis, and I knew he had both the power and the inclination to do so. I voted for him in the August primary 1892. The result has justified me. The South Carolina suffrage provision has run the gauntlet of the United States Supreme court, as I knew it would.

But we are different in North Carolina.

We are not candid, we are not honest, we are not courageous. We must use paraphrases, we must use a great cloud of words, which fool nobody who has two grains of common sense, and then sit back and hope that we may fool the greatest and ablest court in the world by all this nonsense.

FRANK NASH.

Hillsboro, N. C., June 24th, '99.

"I Would Not Have Catarrh for a Million Dollars," Says Mrs. Carter—Pe-ru-na her Safeguard.

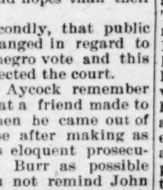
MRS. LESLIE CARTER, THE GREAT ACTRESS, OF NEW YORK CITY.

Mrs. Leslie Carter, probably the most prominent actress in America, says the following of Pe-ru-na:

"Pe-ru-na is sure to prevent a cold. It will stop a cough before it becomes settled. It cures all catarrhal affections like magic. No money could tempt me to be without this remedy for even a day. It is just the remedy that all women need, especially such women that are exposed to the vicisaitudes of climate, as I am.

"I never neglect an opportunity to recommend this remedy to my friends. It is America's greatest remedy for America's greatest enemy, catarrh and catarrhal affections. I would not have catarrh for a million dollars, and as long as I have Pe-ru-na at hand to promptly check the slightest symptoms of its approach, I feel perfectly safe from this disease." N. Leslie Carter.

Mrs. M. Dooley, Mount Airy, Habersham county, Ga., in a recent letter says: "I suffered five years more or less with catarrh of the stomach and pelvic organs. I tried a good many remedies of my own, and bought medicine from a doctor that was highly recommended, although the medicine did me no good whatever. Finally, I concluded to submit my case to Dr. Hartman. I wrote him, and he readily advised me. I bought some Pe-ru-na, and a few days after was taken with la grippe. I took Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin and I can say without a doubt that it has entirely relieved me of all my ailments. I feel better and stronger than I have in many years. My appetite is all right, I have no symptoms of my former troubles remaining. I am able to do my usual work without fatigue, and have every reason to believe that my health is the direct result of the use of Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin, without which I should have been dead by this time. There is no medicine that can equal Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. I find it a sure cure for all catarrhal affections; as for la grippe there is no other remedy that can compare with it. I can scarcely find words to express my gratitude for Dr. Hartman's good advice and kindness to me.



The peculiar ills to which women are subject are often very dangerous. It frequently happens that the victim lives far from competent medical assistance. What shall she do? She is not wealthy enough to go to some distant city for treatment, and cannot procure skillful assistance at home. This is what she should do: write Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., tell him the whole story, and he will do the rest. Mrs. Margareth Fietz, Wilcox, O. T., writes: "I extend my sincere thanks for the good advice you have given me. I do not believe I would be living now if it were not for you. I had suffered with hemorrhage for four months and the doctors could help me but little. They operated on me three times. It was very painful, and I only obtained a little relief. As long as they worked at me, the hemorrhage stopped; but just as soon as they closed the door it would commence to flow again. I was so weak I could not turn in bed. At last my neighbors began to speak of patent medicines. Then I applied to Dr. Hartman. I did not know whether he could help me or not; but I followed his advice and only used three bottles of Peru-na. Now I am well and as strong as I ever was."

Every woman should have Dr. Hartman's free book to women. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

POU'S CAMPAIGN AFFIDAVIT.

ONE OF HIS METHODS OF FOOLING VOTERS IN THE LAST CAMPAIGN.

HE MAKES AFFIDAVIT THAT A PROPOSITION TO DISFRANCHISE NEGROES AND ILLITERATE WHITES WOULD NOT RECEIVE A SINGLE DEMOCRATIC VOTER IN THE LEGISLATURE AND DENOUNCES THOSE WHO MAKE THE CHARGE AS SPEAKING FALSELY AND TRYING TO FOOL THE PEOPLE.

From Caucasian Oct. 19.—

The following affidavit made by James H. Pou, ex-Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, during the last campaign, will be interesting reading. Our readers will remember that whenever and wherever it was charged in the last campaign that if the Democratic machine under Simmons got control of the State, that they would offer a scheme to disfranchise illitterate votes, that the charge was indignantly denied and denounced by every Democratic speaker as being infamously false. Even Mr. Simmons, the Democratic State Chairman, issued an official statement to the voters of the State, branding every such charge as false in toto; saying that that campaign lie had been charged against the Democratic party before, and that the charge was now so old and so false that no one would believe it.

Mr. James H. Pou, the ex-Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, in his speeches made the same declaration. But it seems that in one of his speeches in Moore county, some members of his audidience expressed doubt of the truth of his indignant denial, and called upon him while upon the stand to know if he would make an affidavit to that effect. He publicly agreed to do so, we are informed. The result is the affidavit below, made at Raleigh, dated Oct. 14th, 1898. It will be noticed that Mr. Pou, shrewd, slick and cunning as he is, attempted to word his affidavit so as not to say explicitly what he had said publicly on the stump, and yet at the same time, to say enough to make it appear that his affidavit had made good his campaign declaration, and fool the voters into accepting his statement and voting for the machine.

The following is a true copy of the affidavit:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
County of Wake.

James H. Pou, being duly sworn deposes and says:

"I have never said that, if the Democrats regained control of the State, they intended to disfranchise the negroes and illiterate white voters. I never have said anything like this, and I know that such is not the intention of the Democratic party. I have never heard a single Democrat give utterance to such a sentiment, and I do not believe, if such a proposition comes before the General Assembly, that it would receive a single Democratic vote. I believe that a majority of the uneducated white voters of North Carolina are Democrats. The Democratic party is appealing to them for aid in preserving white supremacy in the center west and in restoring it in the Eastern part of this State. They are responding to our appeal, and to repay them for their aid with a disfranchisement of their votes would be folly and ingrattiude indeed. The man who makes these charges know they speak falsely, but their campaign this year is run upon the idea that the people of North Carolina would rather believe a falsehood than the truth, and they would rather hear libels upon the honored dead than to hear arguments based upon truth."

[Signed] JAMES H. POU.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this October 1st 1898.

[Signed] GEO. W. THOMPSON,
Notary Public.

Notarial Seal,
Geo. W. Thompson,
Notary Public,
Raleigh, N. C.

Two five cent "documentary" revenue stamps attached.

A THOUSAND TONGUES

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1125 Howard st, Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure—"it soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the Universe." So will every one who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the Throat, Chest or Lungs. Price 50c. and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Drug Stores; every bottle guaranteed.

"The Best is the Cheapest."

Experience teaches that good clothes wear longest, good food gives best nutrition, and a good medicine that cures disease is naturally the best and cheapest. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine money can buy, because it cures when all others fail.

Poor Health—"*Had poor health for years, pains in shoulders, back and hips, with constant headache, nervousness and no appetite. Used Hood's Sarsaparilla, gained strength and can work hard all day; eat heartily and sleep well. I took it because it helped my husband to whom it gave strength.*" *Mrs. E. J. Giffels, Moose Lake, Minn.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 18, 1900

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Senator Morgan Discusses the Constitutional Amendment—Senator Beveridge Speaks on the Philipine Question—Eulogies on the Vice-President—North Carolina Society Ball—The President Gives Reception to the Diplomatic Corps—Bills Introduced by Senator Butler.

Editor CAUCASIAN:

Senator Morgan addressed the Senate Monday on the resolution introduced recently by Senator Pritchard, declaring that any State that engrafts into its constitution such a provision as Louisiana now has, conferring the right of suffrage by inheritance, violates the Constitution of the United States. Senator Morgans speech was chiefly historical and in point of same legal argument was a disappointment. Although regarded as an able lawyer, yet in the discussion of the ancestral clause in the Louisiana Constitution and now pending in North Carolina, he did not set forth strong grounds up holding the constitutionality of this proposition.

Senator Pritchard gave notice in the Senate that he would discuss his resolution on the 22nd.

Senator Beveridge, the new Senator from Indiana, successor of Senator Turpie, made his maiden speech on Tuesday on the Philippine question. He visited these islands during the summer and in his speech, gave an account of the situation, there, the Commercial and agricultural value of them to this nation. He strongly urged their permanent retention, on the ground that the inhabitants are incapable of self-government, deasely ignorant and in many instances, savages.

Indeed, it would be a valuable (?) acqusition to the United States if these savages were owned by our nation.

Senator Beveridge's speech, from an oratorical and rhetorical standpoint, was a success. He is a very attractive speaker. When he concluded Senator Hoar arose to reply to some of the statements made by Senator Beveridge, especially his remark that members of the Senate by their speeches were giving aid and comfort to the Filipinos in their struggle for liberty. Senator Hoar spoke with unusual earnestness, vigor and power, calling attention of the Senate to the glaring inaccuries made by Senator Beveridge. He read from the reports issued by those in command of our forces in the Philipines showing that certain statements made by the Indiana Senator were incorrect. Senator Hoar vigorously opposes the policy of the administration on the Philippine question.

All business in the Senate and House was suspended on Wednesday, the former body devoting the day to eulogies on the late Vice President, and the latter to eulogies on the late Judge Greene of Nebraska.

Senator Depew, of New York, made his first speech in the Senate pronouncing an eulogism on the Vice-President. It was a very beautiful tribute, to the memory of Mr. Hobart.

Wednesday evening there was an immense gathering at the White House to attend the President's Reception given in honor of the Diplomats who are here representing their governments at the capitol of the greatest and strongest nation on the globe. It was a most brilliant affair, and was attended by people high in official and social life. Indeed, the elite of the capital assembled to pay their respects to the President, and witness the gorgeous scene presented by the Diplomats in their magnificent uniforms.

The North Carolina Society gave a ball and banquet Friday night to raise funds to aid in erecting a Monument to Gen. R. E. Lee.

Cheif Justice Faircloth and Major J. M. Moody were in the city last week.

During the past week Senator Butler has introduced the following bills:

Appropriating ten thousand dollars for enclosing and beautifying Moores' Creek Battle Field.

To appropriate twenty five thousand dollars dollars to establish a biological station and marine labratory at Beaufort, N. C.

To appropriate one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars to erect a public building at Durham, N. C.

To authorize the Secretary of War to dredge and deepen the harbor in front of Wilmington so that large steamers and war vessels of the size of the Raleigh can easily enter and and turn around in the harbor in front of the city.

The last named bill has passed the Senate.

SENATOR BUTLER'S REMEDY FOR TRUSTS.

He Proposes to go to the Root of the Evil and Remove the Causes That Produce Trusts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Senator Butler to-day introduced a resolution "declaring it the duty, power and purpose to destroy trusts by removing the causes that produce them." The plan proposed is for the government to control the three great instruments of commerce, viz: to control the issuance of all money and to make every dollar, whether gold, silver or paper a full legal tender, and to increase the volume each year with the in rease of population and business, to make the telegraph and telephone a part of the post office department, and for the government to own and operate the national highways—the railroads.

The resolution sets forth that when these great instruments of commerce, viz: money, transportation, and the transmission of intelligence are taken from the hands of private monopoly and used as public functions, that then "the three great trusts for evil known to civilization will have been destroyed, and at the same time the causes which have logically and inevitably produced the aggregation of great industrial trusts will be forever removed and the reign of monopoly will be at an end and the door of opportunity for independent business enterprise will be reopened.

THAT THROBBING HEADACHE

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of suffers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by all Druggist.

That "Lying Circular."

Chairman Simmons issued a circular prior to the election in 1898 in which he indignantly denied the charge made then by the Populists and Republicans, that if the Democrats got control of the legislature, they would pass a measure to disfranchise a certain portion of our voting population. This famous circular is fresh in the minds of many people in North Carolina who will have a vote when the proposed amendment is to be voted on in August and they will then show to Simmons and his redshirt, ballot-box stuffing machine that they renudiate the lying deceptive and treacherous methods adopted after his machine had gotten control of the legislature.

Every one who charged that it was the purpose of the Democratic machine to put through the legislature a disfranchising scheme was denounced as a liar, scoundrel and hypocrite, yet in the face of their solemn pledges, they passed the proposed amendment to the State Constitution,

If the machine would lie deliberately about disfranchising people, will they not also lie about the Constitutionality of the "grandfather clause," in order to fasten this measure on the people?

Can a Democrat who cannot read and write, have any confidence in such a machine that so flagrantly violated their solemn pledges? Is there one who is willing to trust his right to vote in the future to the Simmons machine? This is something for every illiterate white man to think about seriously.

Richard Harding Davis' New Story.

La Lettre d'Amour is one of the best love stories Richard Harding Davis has written. The scene is laid in London and the characters are a beautiful American girl, her mother, a wealthy young Harvad man, and a violinist of the Hungarian Orchestra. The illustrations are by Howard Chandler Christy. La Lettre d'Amour is the leading story in the Midwinter Fiction Number of The Saturday Evening Post, which will be on sale January the 25th.

Senator Pritchard did not speak at Rockingham Tuesday, the place being quarintined on account of smallpox. Owing to the quarintine the court has adjourned at Rockingham.

We have been informed that the management of Littleton Female College, Littleton, N. C., expects to have completed several rooms for the new pupils by the time of the opening of the spring term, January 30th. The success of this institution and the hold it has upon the people of the state is remarkable. It has been the constant aim of President Rhodes to make this school one of and for the people and the constantly increasing patronage demonstrates the success of his undertaking. It will pay any young lady who is thinking of going off to school to write to him at once for information and a catalogue.

EDITOR'S AWFUL PLIGHT.

F. M. Higgins, Editor Seneca, (Ills.) News, was afflicted for years with Piles that no doctor or remedy helped until he tried Bucklen's Arnica Salve. He writes two boxes wholly cured him. It's the surest Pile cure in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25cts. Sold by all druggist.

A Philanthropist.

From the Philadelphia North American.

"Do you know that I was once a millionaire?" asked the seedy-looking man.

"Indeed? What became of your money?"

"Charity. I bestowed it upon needy bar-keepers."

ROBBED THE GRAVE.

A starling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters;' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50cts., guaranteed, at all Drug Stores.

Constancy.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

"I have been married for fifteen years and my wife never fails to meet me at the door."

"Wonderful!"

"Yes; she's afraid I might go in without wiping my feet."

"EXPERIENCE IS THE BEST TEACHER."

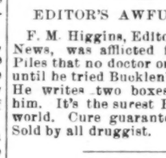
We must be willing to learn from the experience of other people. Every testimonial in favor of Hood's Sarsaparill is the voice of experience to you, and it is your duty, if your blood is impure and your health failing, to take this medicine. You have every reason to expect that it will do for you what it has done for others. It is the best medicine money can buy.

Hood's Pills are non-irritating, mild, effective.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know it.

How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.



What to Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c. and $1. sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail, address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.

Home of Swamp-Root.

"A MONSTROUS ABSURDITY."

Many Good Democrats Opposed to the "Grand-son of His Grand-father" Constitutional Amendment Clause.

The correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, writing to that paper from Fayetteville, under date of March 4th, says:

The Observer correctly guages public sentiment in throwing out a word of warning against taking for granted the carrying at the ballot box of the suffrage constitutional amendment. It will require hard work from the rank and file and leaders of the party. There is certainly no cloud on the title of the Cape Fear Democracy to orthodoxy, but the writer is surprised at the number of leading Democrats whom he meets opposed to the amendment. The clause about the "grand son of his grandfather" is especially decried as a monstrous absurdity.

The suffrage amendment referred to above, which was adopted by the last Legislature, is as follows:

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Section 1. That Article VI of the Constitution of North Carolina be, and the same is hereby abrogated, and in lieu thereof shall be substituted the following Article of Said Constitution:

ARTICLE VI.

Suffrage and Eligibility to Office—Qualifications of an Elector.

[Section 1.] Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, 21 years of age and possessing the qualifications set out in this Article shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people in the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

[Sec. 2.] He shall have resided in the State of North Carolina for two years, in the county six months and in the precinct, ward or other election district, in which he offers to vote four months next preceding the election: Provided, That removal from one precinct, ward or other election district to another in the same county, shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in a precinct, ward or other election district from which he has removed until four months after such removal. No person who has been convicted, or who has confessed his guilt in open court upon indictment, of any crime, the punishment of which now is, or may thereafter be, imprisonment in the State prison, shall be permitted to vote unless the said person shall be first restored to citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

[Sec. 3.] Every person offering to vote shall be at the time a legally registered voter as herein prescribed and in the manner hereinafter provided by law, and the General Assembly of North Carolina shall enact general registration laws to carry into effect the provisions of this Article.

[Sec.] 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language; and, before he shall be entitled to vote, he shall have paid, on or before the first day of March of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax, as prescribed by law, for the previous year. Poll taxes shall be a lien only on assessed property, and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same except against assessed property.

[Sec. 5.] No male person, who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person; shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications prescribed in section 4 of this Article: Provided, He shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to Dec. 1, 1908.

The General Assembly shall provide for a permanent record of all persons who register under this section on or before November 1, 1908, and all such persons shall be entitled to register and vote at all elections by the people in this State, unless disqualified under section 2 of this Article: Provided such persons shall have paid their poll tax as required by law.

[Sec. 6.] All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva voce.

[Sec. 7.] Every voter in North Carolina, except as in this Art. disqualified, shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the duties of the office he shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I,..... do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will support and maintain the constitution and laws of the U. S. and the constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as ..... So help me God."

[Sec. 8.] The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: First, all persons who shall deny the being of Almighty God. Second, all persons who shall have been convicted or confessed their guilt on indictment pending, and whether sentenced or not; or under judgment suspended, of any treason or felony, or any other crime for which the punishment may be imprisonment in the penitentiary, since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption and malpractice in office unless such person shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a manner prescribed by law.

Section 2. That all of the provisions of the Constitution relating to suffrage, registration and elections as contained in this act, amending the Constitution, shall go into effect on the first day of July, 1902, if a majority of the qualified voters of the State so declare at the next general election.

Sec. 3. This amendment shall be submitted at the next general election to the qualified voters of the State in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as is provided in the law regulating general elections in this State, and in force May 1st, 1899 and at said election those persons desiring to vote for such amendment shall cast a written or printed ballot with the words "For Suffrage Amendment" thereon; and those with a contrary opinion shall cast a written or printed ballot with the word "Against Suffrage Amendment" thereon.

Sec. 4. The said election shall be held, and the votes returned, compared, counted and canvassed, and the result announced, under the same rules and regulations as are in force for returning, comparing, counting and canvassing the votes for members of the General Assembly, May 1st, 1899, and if a majority of the votes cast are in favor of the said amendment, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State to certify said amendment, under the seal of the State, to the Secretary of State, who shall enroll the said amendment so certified among the permanent records of his office.

Sec. 5. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified 21st day of February A. D., 1899.

The Trustees of Littleton Female College, at a meeting recently held, decided that the College must have at least $10,000 from the Twentieth Century Fund for the purpose of assisting young ladies of limited means. Some of the Trustees are strongly in favor of an earnest effort to raise not less than $25,000 for this purpose. Contributions are already being made towards this fund and it is hoped that by the close of the year a large amount will be realized for the purpose of helping poor girls. This is a great work and should have the endorsement and support of everybody.

One Dose

Tells the story. When your head aches, and you feel bilious, constipated, and out of tune, with your stomach sour and no appetite, just buy a package of

Hood's Pills

And take a dose, from 1 to 4 pills. You will be surprised at how easily they will do their work, cure your headache and biliousness, rouse the liver and make you feel happy again. 25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

What Follows.

From the St. Paul Globe.

When a woman's hand becomes visible in politics she may be confidently relied upon to put her foot in it sooner or later.

"Take time by the forelock." If your blood is out of order, begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla at once and prevent serious illness.

Many a man would have a better wife if he wasn't such a poor husband.—Ex.

THROAT SORE? There's no telling what a sore throat will do if you give it "right of way." Uncertain remedies often cause dangerous delay. Make a cure sure with PAIN-KILLER, known for half a century as a specific for sore throat, croup, coughs, and all kindred troubles. Keep it by you for an emergency. It never fails. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. Price 25c and 50c.

"This my last, this is my awl,"
Quoth the cobbler, "My sole work is done"
But he's pegging away to this very day
As tho' he had only begun.

Men can be cured privately and positively at home of all weakness and dieases. Write for new free book. Dr. J. N. Hathaway, 22½, South Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

Happy is the bride the sun shines on—if she isn't afraid of freckles.—Ex.

Pyny-Pectoral

A QUICK CURE FOR

COUGHS AND COLDS

Very valuable Remedy in all affections of the

THROAT or LUNGS

Large Bottles, 25c.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited, Prop's of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

Notice to Stockholders of N. C. R. R. Co.

BURLINGTON, N. C., Jan. 15, 1900.

The first payment of the 38th annual dividend, due the stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company, 3½ per cent. on the capital stock of said Company, will be due and payable at the office of said Company in Burlington, N. C, Feb. 10th, 1900. The above payment will be made to all stockholders of record at 12 o'clock M. January 20th, 1900.

SPENCER B. ADAMS,
Sec'y and Treas.

One Was Enough.

Agent—Do you think I could sell your father a lightning rod, little boy?

Boy—Nope. Dad's already got one rod an' dat's got enough lighting in it to burn me an' der dawg up wid.

Dr. Hathaway Treats All Diseases.

His Method Invariably Cures All Catarrhal, Bronchial, Lung, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Other Complaints, as Well as All Diseases and Weaknesses of Women.

In Dr. Hathaway's most extensive practice, covering a period of more than 20 years, he has been called upon to treat all manner of diseases of men and women and along the whole line of human ailments he has been uniformly successful.

Purifies the Blood. Dr. Hathaway's method of treatment gets directly at the seat of the trouble, purifies the blood tones up the whole system and neutralizes the poisons which produce the diseased conditions.

All Diseases Treated. Yearly he restores to perfect health thousands of sufferers from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Lung Complaints, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Piles, Tumors, Cancers, Eczema and all manner of skin affections.

Diseases of Women Dr. Hathaway also treats with the greatest success all those many distressing weaknesses and diseases by which so many women are afflicted.

Electrical Appliances. Dr. Hathaway's offices are fitted with all the latest electrical and other appliances, in the use of which, as well as the microscope, he has world-wide fame as an expert. All of the medicines used by Dr. Hathaway are compounded in his own laboratories, under his personal direction, and special remedies are prepared for each individual case according to its requirements.

Examination Blanks. Dr. Hathaway has prepared a series of self-examination blanks applying to the different diseases which he sends free on application: No. 1, for Men; No. 2, for Women; No. 3, for Skin Diseases; No. 4, for Catarrhal Diseases; No. 5, for Kidneys.

Consultation Free. Dr. Hathaway makes no charge for consultation at either his office or by mail.

J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D.

Dr. Hathaway & Co.,
23½ South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

CANCER IS DEADLY!

Results Fatally in Nine Cases Out of Ten—A Cure Found at Last.

This fearful disease often first appears as a mere scratch, a pimple, or lump in the breast, too small to attract any notice, until, in many cases, the deadly disease is fully developed.

Cancer can not be cured by a surgical operation, because the disease is a virulent poison in the blood, circulating throughout the system, and although the sore or ulcer—known as the Cancer—may be cut away, the poison remains in the blood, and promptly breaks out afresh, with renewed violence.

The wonderful success of S. S. S. in curing obstinate, deep-seated blood diseases which were considered incurable, induced a few despairing sufferers to try it for Cancer, after exhausting the skill of the physicians without a cure. Much to their delight S. S. S. proved equal to the disease and promptly effected a cure. The glad news spread rapidly, and it was soon demonstrated beyond doubt that a cure had at last been found for deadly Cancer. Evidence has accumulated which is incontrovertible, of which the following is a specimen:

MRS. S. M. IDOL.

"Cancer is hereditary in our family, my father, a sister and an aunt having died from this dreadful disease. My feelings may be imagined when the horrible disease made its appearance on my side. It was a malignant Cancer, eating inwardly in such a way as to cause great alarm. The disease seemed beyond the skill of the doctors, for their treatment did no good whatever, the Cancer growing worse all the while. Numerous remedies were used for it, but the Cancer grew steadily worse, until it seemed that I was doomed to follow the others of the family, for I know how deadly Cancer is, especially when inherited. I was advised to try Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), which, from the first day, forced out the poison. I continued its use until I had taken eighteen bottles, when I was cured sound and well, and have had no symptoms of the dreadful affliction, though many years have elapsed. S. S. S. is the only cure for Cancer.—MRS. S. M. IDOL, Winston, N. C.

*Our book on Cancer, containing other testimonials and valuable information, will be sent free to any address by the Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

GRAND CLUBBING OFFERS.

The Caucasian, Ladies' World, Ainslee's, Munsey's Cosmopolitan $3.65
The Caucasian, Ladies' World, Ainslee's, Munsey's, McClure's $3.65
The Caucasian, Ladies' World, Ainslee's, Cosmopolitan, McClure's $3.65
The Caucasian, Ladies' World, Ainslee's, Leslie's Monthy, McClure's $3.65

The Caucasian, Ladies' World, McClure's, Good Housekeeping $3.00
The Caucasian, Ladies' World, Munsey's Good Housekeeping $3.00
The Caucasian, Ladies' World, Good Housekeeping Cosmopolitan $3.00
The Caucasian, Ladies' World, Leslie's Monthly, Good Housekeeping $3.00

25c. SAMPLE BOTTLE 10c. FOR NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

5 DROPS **The World's Greatest Robber**

But All for the Good of Suffering Humanity, for It Robs Them of Diseases.

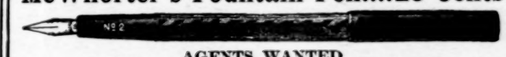
RHEUMATISM, HAY FEVER, ETC.

[TRADE MARK.]

By the never failing merit and efficacy of "5 DROPS," many diseases have been robbed of their terror, and the grave of many of its victims. Through the prompt and decisive action of "5 DROPS," thousands have been snatched from the jaws of death and restored to health, happiness and friends. Many a person has been told by the attending physician that they were beyond the reach of medical science. Yet today, they live and are a walking advertisement for this remedy, and are likely to reach a ripe old age. This may sound a little skeptical to some, yet it is true, most positively true. We make no exaggerated statements in behalf of this remedy; we hold out no false promises to the sick and afflicted. But we say to all of them, it does not matter how many doctors have tried you, how many remedies you have tried, how long you have suffered, if you have any of the following diseases, you can positively be cured by the use of "5 DROPS," for it never fails: RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, BACKACHE, ASTHMA, HAY-FEVER, CATARRH, TOOTHACHE, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, NERVOUS and NEURALGIC HEADACHES, HEART WEARNESS, EARACHE, CROUPE, MALARIA, DROPSY, CREEPING NUMBNESS, BRONCHITIS, LA GRIPPE, and kindred diseases. So proof positive are we of the effectiveness and highly curative properties of "5 DROPS," backed up by the many thousands of testimonials received from grateful persons from every part of the country, that we are fully warranted in saying "5 DROPS" is daily curing more people than all the remedies on the market combined, and in cases of Rheumatism, it is curing more than all the doctors combined for they cannot cure chronic Rheumatism. "5 DROPS" can and does cure it, regardless of how severe, or how long standing. "5 DROPS" is not alone the best remedy on earth, but is also the cheapest, for a dollar bottle contains 300 doses. Price per bottle, $1.00, prepaid by mail or express, or six bottles for $5.00. Sample bottles, 25c., but for the next thirty (30) days will send sample bottle for 10c. 5 Drops is the name and the dose. Agents wanted.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE COMPANY, 160-164 E. Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

McWhorter's Fountain Pen....25 Cents



AGENTS WANTED

The best fountain pen on the market at the price....Equal to many sold at $1.00 and upwards....Made of Aluminum and will not tarnish....Has an ebony metal cap....Splendid automatic feeder....Works easy....Uses any ordinary black writing ink....Holds enough to write twenty-five ordinary letters....Does not soil the hands and is so simple in construction as to be almost impossible to get out of order....Just the thing for Ministers, Professional Men, Students and School Children in the advanced grades....Sells on sight, 100 per cent. profit....Send 25c. for sample and secure an agency.

52 State St. GOOD TEMPLAR PUBLISHING CO. CHICAGO

SEND ONE DOLLAR

Cut this ad. out and send to us, mention No. 2141, state your Height, Weight, Bust Measure, Length of garment from collar down back to waist line, and waist line to bottom of skirt, state BLACK OR BLUE, and we will send you this WATERPROOF MACKINTOSH by express, C.O.D. subject to examination. Examine and try it on at your nearest express office and if found exactly as represented, and the greatest value you ever saw, pay your express agent

$3.75

OUR SPECIAL PRICE $3.75, less than $5.00, or $6.75 and express charges.

THIS MACKINTOSH is made of black or blue genuine WILCOX ENGLISH CASHMERE WATERPROOF CLOTH, fancy plaid lining, velvet collar, double detachable cape, full sweep cape and skirt, latest style and finest tailor made. Bust size 32 to 42.

AGENTS WANTED

MEN and WOMEN to take orders for Waterproof Garments, Rox's Rackintoshes $2.00 up, Ladies' Rackintoshes $3.50 up, Skirts and Capes from $2.25 up. WE FURNISH a big book of samples and complete outfit. Write quick and get previous experience. You can make $5.00 to $10.00 every day in the year. Write for full particulars. Address

DUNDEE RUBBER CORPORATION, Chicago.

This firm is thoroughly reliable.—Editor. AL

TO THE DEAF—A rich lady cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave $10 000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drum may have them free. Address No. 7,794, The Nicholson Institute, 780, Eighth Avenue, New York.

BOTH FOR ONE PRICE.

The question of government owner ship of railroads is growing in public favor and the people want honest information on the subject. THE CAUCASIAN has secured for its readers a large supply of the "Railroad Question" This reliable work by ex-Governor Larrabee can be had for a short time—until the present supply is exhausted—with THE CAUCASIAN as a free gift with the book. The price of "The Railroad Question" is $1.50 in cloth binding, but we will send both THE CAUCASIAN and "The Railroad Question" for the price of the book alone—$1.50.

(This offer is good for old or new subscribers or for those whose time is in arrears.)

Send quick before the supply is exhausted and the offer is withdrawn. Address this office.

$10.00 TO $30.00 AND EXPENSES can be made EVERY DAY with OUR NEW IMPROVED EXHIBITION GRAPHOPHONE TALKING MACHINE OUTFIT You Can Make Big Money with our Exhibition Outfit. We furnish Talking Machines, Advertising Posters, Admission Tickets and Book of Instructions telling you how to conduct the business, how to make $10.00 to $30.00 every day.

MACHINES $5, $10 AND $12; EXHIBITION OUTFITS, $22.75. For full particulars cut this notice out and mail to us. Address Sears, Roebuck & Co. (Inc.), Chicago, Ill.

POTASH gives *color, flavor* and *firmness* to **all fruits. No good fruit can be raised without Potash.**

Fertilizers containing at least 8 to 10% of Potash will give best results on all fruits. Write for our pamphlets, which ought to be in every farmer's library. They are sent free.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

SEABOARD AIR LINE — S.A.L. — VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO ALL POINTS
NORTH, SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST
IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 5TH, 1899.

SOUTHBOUND.

	No. 403.	No. 41.
Lv New York, Penn R R	*11 00am	*8 00pm
Lv Washington P. R. R.	5 00am	4 30am
Lv Richmond, A. C. L.	9 00am	9 00am
Lv Portsmouth S. A. L.	*8 45am	*8 30am
Ar Weldon	11 10am	11 42am
Ar Henderson	12 56am	1 35pm
Ar Raleigh	2 22am	3 30pm
Ar Southern Pines	4 27am	6 00pm
Ar Hamlet	5 14am	7 00pm
Lv Wilmington, S. A. L.		*3 00pm
Ar Monroe, S. A. L.	*6 55am	*9 10pm
Ar Charlotte S. A. L.	*8 00am	*10 20pm
Ar Chester S. A. L.	*9 13am	*10 55pm
Ar Greenwood	10 45am	1 19am
Ar Athens	1 24pm	3 48am
Ar Atlanta	3 50pm	6 15am

NORTHBOUND.

	No. 402	No. 38
Lv Atlanta S. A. L.	*1 00pm	*8 50pm
Ar Athens	3 00pm	11 00pm
Ar Greenwood	5 40pm	1 48am
Ar Chester	7 58pm	4 08am
Ar Monroe	9 30pm	5 45am
Lv Charlotte, S. A. L.	*8 20pm	*5 00am
Ar Hamlet, S. A. L.	*11 10pm	*7 45am
Ar Wilmington, S. A. L.		*12 05pm
Ar So. Pines S. A. L.	*12 05am	*9 00am
Ar Raleigh	2 00am	11 12am
Ar Henderson	3 55am	12 45pm
Ar Weldon	4 55am	2 50pm
Ar Portsmouth	7 25am	5 20pm
Ar Richmond A. C. L.	*8 15am	*7 20pm
Ar Washington, P. R. R.	12 31pm	11 20pm
Ar New York	4 33pm	4 55am

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday.

Nos. 402 and 403—"The Atlanta Special." Solid Vestibuled Train of Pullman Sleepers and Coaches between Washington and Atlanta, also Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Charlotte, N. C.

Nos. 37 and 38—"The S. A. L. Express." Solid Train Coaches and Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Atlanta.

Both trains make immediate connection at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon and Florida.

For tickets, sleepers, etc., apply to

H. S. Leard, T. P. A.,
Z. P. Smith, C. T. A.
Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice President and Gen. Mgr.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manger.
V. E. McREE, Gen'l Superintendent.
T. J. ALLEN, Gen'l Passenger Agt.
General Offices: PORTSMOUTH, VA.

THE SICK MADE WELL.

Have you any pain, or ache, or weakness? Does your blood show that it contains impurities? Are you nervous? Do you lack snap and activity of mind and body? Are you easily tired? Have you lost ambition? Is there any unnatural drain upon the system? Is every organ performing its proper function. In other words: Are you a perfect strong, active, vigorous, healty, happy man or woman? If not, you should not delay one day before you consult J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, 22½ South Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

DONT SUFFER. THE ELECTROPOISE

Cures all diseases without the use of medicine. A pure Oxygen treatment, by absorption. It cures where everything else fails. It is needed in every family, for it will relieve every weakness or ailment, to the most persistent chronic disease, and without the use of a grain of medicine. Thousands of people all over the United States, from private citizens to Lawyers, Doctors, Preachers, Supreme Judges, Editors etc., even Crown Heads of Europe have given written testimonials of these facts. Book of testimonials, and matter of great interest with price of instruments sent free. Every family should have an Electropoise; it saves money, induces health. Send your address at once and see what people say who have thoroughly tested its merits. Agents wanted. THE ELECTROPOISE CO. 818 4th St. Louisville, Ky.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

100 00 REWARD

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, official information has been received at this department that on 25th day of December 1899, near Rowland, in Robeson county, one Charles Graham did kill and murder one Albert Powell, and whereas, it appears that the said Charles Graham has fled the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him:

Now, therefore, I, Daniel L. Russell, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of one hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said Charles Graham to the Sheriff of Robeson county at the Court-house in Lumberton and I do enjoin all officers of the State and all good citizens to assist in bringing said criminal to justice.

Done at our City of Raleigh, the 5th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and in the one hundred and twenty fourth year of our American Independence.

DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
By the Governor:
BAYLUS CADE,
Private Secretary.

$40 TO $100.00 A MONTH FOR BRIGHT hustler for special position. Good chance for advancement; no capital or experience required. K. & K. Manufacturing Co., 56 E. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Oct. 12—4t

FAT FOLKS REDUCED 12 to 35 pounds per month. HARMLESS; no starving; 25 years' experience. BOOK FREE. Address DR. SNYDER, A. 927 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c. 25c. 50c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

A. & N. C. RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE 10.

To take effect Sunday Oct. 29, 1899, at 7:05 A. M. at Morehead C'ty.

Supersedes Time Table 9, of August 9 1899 and all supplements over.

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS	5 Mxd fr't and Pass. Mon Wed and Fri.	9 Passenger Daily
	A. M.	P. M.
Lv Goldsboro*	7 10	3 40
Ar Bests	7 43	4 00
Lv LaGrange*	8 00	4 09
Falling Creek	8 28	4 20
Ar Kinston*	9 14	4 32
Caswell	9 28	4 46
Ar Dover*	10 15	4 55
Lv Dover*	10 40	5 07
Core Creek	11 15	5 19
Tuscarora	11 31	5 32
Clark's		
Ar Newbern*	12 05	5 40
Lv Newbern*		
Riverdale		6 15
Croatan		6 18
Havelock		6 30
Newport*		6 40
Wildwood		6 49
Atlantic		6 54
Ar Morehead City*		7 02
Lv Morehead City*		7 07
Atlantic Hotel		
Ar M. City Depot*		7 15
	A. M.	A. M.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS.	4 Passenger daily.	6 Mix Fr't & Pass Tues Th's and Sat.
	A. M.	P. M.
Ar Goldsboro*	11 05	3 30
Bests	10 40	3 13
Ar LaGrange*	10 32	1 40
Falling Creek	10 22	1 13
Ar Kinston*	10 13	12 55
Caswell	9 59	11 40
Lv Dover	9 47	11 40
Ar Dover	9 30	10 40
Core Creek	9 20	10 18
Tuscarora	9 13	10 00
Clark's	9 00	9 40
Lv Newbern*	8 57	
Riverdale	8 13	
Croatan	8 09	
Havelock	8 00	
Newport*	7 46	
Wildwood	7 39	
Atlantic	7 30	
Lv Morehead City*	7 27	
Ar Morehead City*	7 22	
Atlantic Hotel		
Lv M. City Depot	7

A Rare Old Bible Found.

A wonderful old bible has just been discovered in Venice, the fortunate finder being Leo. S. Olschki, a well-known antiquarian of Florence. It is in five large volumes, and was printed in Rome, in the printing house of Don Pietro Massimo, in 1471 and 1472. Soon after it came from the press it was purchased by a patrician family of Venice, and it was in the archives of this family that Olschki discovered it.

A great deal of trouble is expended in educating the showy, high-stepping horse. He is trained to step high and act showily by being driven along a path whereon rails are set crosswise. He steps high to avoid stumbling, and in time always steps high.

A support for the spines of persons picking cotton and other material where it is necessary to carry baskets is made of a piece of flat steel fitted with a T head, with straps to support the shoulder blades, a second cross piece fitting the small of the back and carrying a strap for the wrist.

The blush is nature's alarm at the approach of sin—and her testimony to the dignity of virtue.—Fuller.

"A Miss is As Good as a Mile."

If you are not entirely well, you are ill. Illness does not mean death's door. It is a sense of weariness, a "tired feeling" a life filled with nameless pains and suffering. In 90% of cases the blood is to blame. Hood's Sarsaparilla is Nature's corrective for disorders of the blood. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

A Maine man has a fox and a hound that are boon companions. When both animals were in the pup stage, they were placed together and have now enjoyed a year of each other's society in peace and harmony.

How Are Your Kidneys?

Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

Cincinnati brewers are making up 15 carloads of beer in bottles to ship to Manila, where there is a steady demand for 8 cars a week.

An expedition consistin entirely of women has been formed in Australia to explore the Solomon Islands, the home of the fiercest cannibals known.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

New York is to have a new army and navy clubhouse, costing $150,000, convenient to Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—LIZZIE FERREL, Camp St., Harrisbu g, Pa., May 4, 1894.

A Japanese Geisha Girl.

A geisha must be highly accomplished, because her chief duty is to amuse. While not by any means a musician, she must be able to perform on the samisen, koto, tzuzumi (a drum) and other musical instruments. She dances, sings, and talks on the lightest subjects, and always holds herself in readiness to entertain her guests according to their mood. A witty geisha, one who is a good talker, pretty and graceful, will not lack for employment at any time, and generally makes a very good living. While it is not at all necessary for her to arouse mirth, her object must be to beguile the time that is irksome to her guests. Thus it often happens that one feeling depressed will send for a geisha girl. The geisha is a natural actress and her taste in dress is exquisite, her movements incomparable in grace.—Onoto Watanna, in the November Woman's Home Companion.

Paper That Will Not Burn.

It has been found possible to make a thin, smooth and strong paper of asbestos, which can be employed in the manufacture of paper lanterns and other articles which need to be at the same time light and fireproof. The asbestos paper can also be made waterproof. It is prepared with the same machinery used for making ordinary paper.

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Is Mrs. Pinkham. Her great correspondence is under her own supervision.

Every woman on this continent should understand that she can write freely to Mrs. Pinkham about her physical condition because Mrs. Pinkham is

A woman

and because Mrs. Pinkham never violates confidence and because she knows more about the ills of women than any other person in this country.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured a million sick women. Every neighborhood, almost every family, contains women relieved of pain by this great medicine.

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Fertilizers containing at least 8 to 10% of Potash will give best results on all fruits. Write for our pamphlets, which ought to be in every farmer's library. They are sent free.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
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HERE'S GOOD LUCK.

The touch of a hand, the glance of an eye,
Or a word exchanged with a passer-by;
A glimpse of a face in a crowded street
And afterward life is incomplete;
A picture painted with honest zeal
And we lose the old for the new ideal;
A chance remark or a son's refrain,
And life is never the same again.

A friendly smile, and love's embering spark
Leaps into flame and illumines the dark;
A whispered "Be brave" to our fellow men
And they pick up the thread of hope again.
Thus never an act or a word or thought
But that with unguessed importance is fraught,
For small things build up eternity
And blazen the way for destiny.

The Real Hiawatha.

NEAR the beginning of the spring of 1881, just previous to the assassination of President Garfield, the writer received the appointment of Government teacher among the Chippewa Indians of the Lake Superior district. During a sojourn of several years among these historic people he had every opportunity of studying their habits and customs, of hearing them tell in their own language the stories and legends of bygone days. Not the least interesting of these was the story of "Nanabozho," immortalized by the poet Longfellow under the name of "Hiawatha." There are some slight differences between the story told by the Chippewas and that published to the world by the poet, though the main points are the same. The legend is purely a Chippewa one, handed down from father to son, and in the classic poem referred to every Indian name and every Indian allusion is strictly Chippewa, with the exception of the names of the hero and heroine. "Hiawatha" and "Minnehaha," which are Sioux Indian names, the two persons being known to the Chippewas as "Nanabozho" and "Wau bahkeezis." What Mr. Longfellow's idea was in thus depriving the Chippewas of their due honor can only be surmised. Probably he thought the names sounded more romantic or more euphonious.

According to the Chippewa version, Hiawatha—or Nanabozho, as I shall henceforth call him—was born on the prairies of Manitoba. His mother died at his birth, and he was reared by his grandmother, old Nokomis. When he reached full manhood his grandmother one day called him to her and told him that he had a bitter enemy, one who had done his mother a great injury, and that it was his solemn duty to find that man and kill him. To aid him in the accomplishment of that act she presented him with a pair of minjekahwinun, or magic mittens, and a pair of mocassinum, or magic shoes. All that night Nanabozho pondered over the old squaw's story, and before the sun had arisen he was well on his way to the west. The magic shoes enabled him to cover a mile at every step, so that it was not long before he found himself at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. Gazing up and down the rugged peaks he espied his enemy, Keewaydin, away to the northeast, perched upon one of the loftiest summits. With stately tread Nanahozho forced his way to the foot of the mountain height and in a great voice recited to Keewaydin the wrongs done his mother, ending with his own fixed determination to avenge those wrongs by killing him. Keewaydin responded in mocking tones and told Nanabozho to "kill away," whereupon Nanabozho, with the aid of the magic mittens, seized a huge rock and hurled it at Keewaydin, but he repelled it with one puff of his breath, and it fell, crumbling into dust at his feet. Then Keewaydin, angered at Nanabozho's act, tore up a tree by its roots and cast it at Nanabozho with terrific force, but the latter warded off the blow with his mittened hands, and the tree turned to tinder wood at his touch.

When the two braves thus found that neither could hurt the other, they formed a contract of peace and Nanabozho returned to his grandmother's wigwam. Long and anxiously had the old woman watched for his return and when he announced to her the failure of his mission she became exceeding angry. Chiding him for his want of courage to prolong the struggle with Keewaydin, Nokomis told him that for seven days and nights he must remain upon the banks of the Tahquahmenon River, abstaining from food and drink during that time as a penance for his failure to carry out her wishes. Long and dreary was his lonely vigil beside the dark waters of the Tahquahmenon, and often he felt like rebelling against the orders of his grandmother, but he bravely stood the ordeal.

A relief to the monotony of the occasion came at last. It was on the fifth evening of his enforced fast, as the sun was nearing the western horizon, that Nanabozho's attention was attracted by the approach of a stranger coming toward him from the east. He was a man of magnificent figure, tall and squarely built, evidently one of a tribe of giants. His feathers, basket and mocassins were all in yellow, presenting a startling appearance, to say the least. On nearing Nanabozho he spoke to him and said his name was Mundahmin, or "The Yellow Man," and that he had wandered afar from the wigwams of his people. He then invited Nanabozho to wrestle with him, but the young Chippewa demurred, rightly thinking that he would be like a child in the hands of a giant. However, after considerable persuasion, Nanabozho reluctantly consented to wrestle. A few brief struggles and Nanabozho found himself prostrate upon the ground. On arising to his feet he discovered that the Yellow Man had mysteriously vanished. Not a sign of him anywhere, not even a footprint by which he might be trailed.

All that night and the next day Nanabozho pondered over the strange visit and wondered what it could portend. That evening, at about the same hour, Nanabozho was awestruck to see the form of Mundahmin again appearing from the east. After the customary greeting the Yellow Man again invited Nanabozho to wrestle, but, remembering his experience of the previous evening, he declined. However, the persuasive tones of Mundahmin overcome his scruples, and soon he found himself again sprawling upon the ground, and his visitor vanished, as into thin air.

Here was a condition of affairs certainly mystifying, if not startling. Who was this stranger and what could his repeated visits mean? At last a bright idea entered Nanabozho's mind—the magic mittens!

"If the Yellow Man comes back today and wants me to wrestle with him I will be prepared," soliloquized Nanabozho.

Sure enough at the same hour the next day Mundahmin returned. He was not a little surprised at the alacrity with which Nanabozho accepted his invitation to wrestle. Long and arduous was the struggle for the mastery, the sinewy bodies swayed to and fro. First one and then the other seemed to be gaining the ascendency, when suddenly Nanabozho felt himself possessed of supernatural strength, for without apparently any effort he lifted Mundahmin above his head and threw him to the ground, where he lay perfectly motionless.

Then terror seized the heart of Nanabozho. Was Mundahmin dead, had he killed him? Kneeling beside the prostrate form he bent his ear to the heart. Not a sound, not a movement! What a predicament. Here was one evidently of a tribe of giants, whom Nanabozho had killed! So soon as he was missed by his people they would come in search of him and make war upon the Chippewas to avenge his death. Glancing anxiously around to see that there were no witnesses to the tragedy, Nanabozho threw the lifeless form over his shoulder and wended his way laboriously into the depths of the forest. After traversing several miles and assuring himself that he was not followed he placed his burden upon the ground, and upon hands and knees he dug out a long, narrow grave. In this he deposited the body, covering it with the loose earth and again with dead leaves and branches, thus obliterating all traces of the silent dead. He next marked a nearby tree for future identification. Then he traveled wearily toward his grandmother's wigwam, his days of penance now being ended.

The sun was just peeping above the eastern hills as he raised the covering and stole quietly within, laying himself prone upon the ground. But sleep came not to his excited nerves, and all day he listened for the coming of Mundahmin's people in search of him. But they came not.

Early the next morning, unobserved, he sought the forest grave to see if it been disturbed. No, all was as he had left it. His mind grew easier, and for several days he kept away from his buried secret. At the end of a week he again visited the grave and was surprised to find growing up from the center of it a stout green blade, about a foot in height. He watched the plant carefully, tended it every day until it had grown to the stature of Mundahmin, when from out its sides grew yellow corncobs! Then Nanabozho was amazed beyond measure.

"See!" he exclaimed to himself. "Mundahmin, the Yellow Man, has come back to life again! I took him out of the animal world and now he has come back to life in the vegetable kingdom."

Reluctantly Nanabozho sought out the chief of his tribe and told him the events of the last few weeks. The old chief saw in the marvelous transformation the workings of the Great Spirit, the Kezha Muhnedoo, and at once ordered a solemn festival in honor of Mundahmin. And so for years corncobs were held sacred by the Indians, and venerated in their religious exercises, while even to this day corn—though now used by them as by us—is known among the Chippewas as "Mundahmin, the Yellow Man!"

SOURCES OF COSTLY FURS.

Alaskan Islands That Produce Skins Worth as Much as $700 Each.

C. B. Isham, United States Commissioner of Unga Island, Alaska, while at Tacoma on his way to Washington, recently said of the district he administers:

"Unga Island is the great centre of the sea otter and fox skin industries, and virually all the inhabitants are engaged in hunting one or both of these. The catch is important though the number of animals is not large. For instance, this year the eleven islands of the Shumagin group, including Unga, produced from the surrounding waters thirty-four sea otters. The value of these skins is $700 each. Besides this the islands are producing blue and black fox skins in large numbers. One island alone had produced up to the time I left ninety skins worth $10 each, or $900.

"Other islands are also producing steadily. The black foxes were planted originally in Unga, Sanak, Belofsky and other islands by the Russian American Fur Company to augment the scant supply left after the company's men had been long trapping on the islands. After the United States had had the country for some years our government leased the eleven islands to different traders and Aleut chiefs for the purpose of raising blue foxes. The islands were well stocked with the blue variety and these have crossed with the black in many cases and an unusually fine fur resulted.

"This year the natives of Belofsky Island caught seventeen sea otters, enough to carry the whole village of 250 people through the winter in good shape. The Indians go forth on the sea in their bidarkas, and shoot otters with their shotguns, as a rule. In some cases they use nets, but shooting them is the usual way. These otter skins are the best found in any market in the world.

"I am going to Washington now to try to get the government to erect board houses on the islands for the use of Indians in drying salmon, and I also desire to get a medical dispensary and a doctor for the Indians. Diseases of different kinds have broken out among them. Substantially the Aleuts need, beside this, only flour, tea and ammunition, and these supplies they can buy of the traders from their otter and fox skin catch. There are plenty of codfish, eggs of wild fowl, and some game, in addition to the salmon, as a general thing, but once in a while there is a hard year, and the Indians have to live on roots and herbs."—Tacoma Ledger.

Filial Love.

That's a pathetic story of the Gourdon fishing-boat crew. No class of men face death more frequently than the hardy fisher-toilers of the sea, and among none is a genuine heroism more frequently displayed. The Gourdon boat was manned by a father and his four sons. When the boat sank, three of the latter went with her. The old man got an oar, and soon the fourth son appeared by his side. But the oar could only support one, and the lad, taking in the situation at once, bade his parent farewell in the words: "Weel, weel, faither, I maun jist awa'," and sank. Only readers familiar with the Northern dialect will fully appreciate the depth of kindly resignation and true feeling which the words donate. The father endured terrible sufferings, but was ultimately picked up. "Greater love hath no man than this."—Westminster Gazette.

Paris has nearly a hundred more periodicals than it had a year ago.

FARM TOPICS

The One-Third System.

It is said that a farm on which one-third of the land is devoted to growing grain, one-third to growing grass, and one-third to growing forage for feeding live stock can be kept up in fertility if part of the grain and all of the forage is fed on the farm and the manure used.

Store Sheep Low.

The small yield of turnips is given as a reason for low prices of store sheep in Scotland this season. Many are reducing their flocks by fattening or selling as feeders to others who are more fortunate in having food supply. High-priced pedigree rams are lower, though the decline in them is not as great as in the poorer sheep. Black-faced ewe lambs also hold up well in value, as they are being put in the place of flocks of wethers by some, and in the place of deer by others. The wether sheep are not as profitable, as they have been when wool sold better, and American lambs are becoming in better demand for meat than the heavy three-year-old mutton that the English people once thought was the only thing fit for table use in the way of sheep product.

House With Glass Run.

This hen house is made of plank and may be sided. Small windows, a, b, should be left open for ventilation except during very cold weather.

Its especial advantage lies in the connected part, c-d-e-f, the roof of

WINTER POULTRY HOUSE.

which is of glass, small panes being used. The floor is covered with ashes, and here during cold or snowy weather the fowls bask in the sunshine and take delightful dust baths. The glazing of the glass roof must be carefully done to prevent leaks. Dry road dust collected during the summer and stored for use on the floor is excellent, and to spread it occasionally with chaff or straw and grain gives exercise that might not otherwise be taken.—L. M. Annable, in American Agriculturist.

What Farmers Should Do.

It is the farmer's business to exhaust fertility; unless he does this by growing crops that brig in a profit he isn't a good farmer. We may go to work and build up our lands, and then by neglect and without cropping run them down again. When we get available fertility the thing we want to do is to get it in the shape of a money crop just as quickly as possible. The farmer must take fertility as the raw material that nature furnishes, and turn this into as many kinds of products as are likely to bring in a profit. The man that has energy and skill in doing this is bound to accumulate wealth, and the fact that it is the farm that makes him rich makes the farm more valuable than it was before. When we add value to the farm we can take value from it, and it will be none the worse therefor. The farmer's prosperity and the value of the farm usually go hand in hand when a good farmer is guiding and directing all things. —Farmers' Guide.

Cooking Food For Farm Stock.

Every farmer should have utensils to enable him to heat water and cook food for stock. Not that it will pay to cook all kinds of food, or even any one kind at all times, but during the fall, winter and spring months the cooking apparatus may be frequently utilized with excellent results. Among human beings cooking foods is of great benefit as a protection from disease germs contained in the food, and it is only fair to presume that cooking food for stock has a tendency in the same direction. The cost of fuel used in the winter time is more than made up by the artificial heat conveyed to the bodies of the animals, if they be given the food warm. The heat for their bodies must be provided either in that way or by the using of costly fats in the animal tissues. Warm feed and warm drink during the coldest part of the winter greatly increase the comfort of the animals, and this comfort is of commercial value, for it means thriftiness in the stock, without which there can be no successful feeding. But the greatest advantage in cooking food for stock comes in the added ability to use for food products of the farm that are not generally eaten by stock with any relish. Some farmers boil all their small potatoes, mixing them with corn meal or ground oats in barrels. Sugar beets are boiled for dairy cows and the bitter principle precipitated in the water in which they are boiled. All danger of injuring the flavor of the milk is then passed.

Cooking food for stock has been generally considered only from the standpoint of increased digestibility of food, and opinions have been expressed that the increased digestibility does not pay for the cooking. Probably that is true, but the other advantages mentioned certainly justify the assertion that cooking a part of the food for stock and heating the drinking water do pay during a large part of the year.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

Chivalry at Gettysburg.

At the tenth annual dinner of the U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., tendered to the associate members of the Montauk Club, Brooklyn, Captain J. T. Long, official chief guide at Gettysburg, in a description of the battle told of an incident connected with the first day's fighting. The Union army had been forced back, leaving General Barlow wounded within the Confederate lines. He was discovered by the Confederate General Gordon, who asked what service he could render. General Barlow wanted to see his wife once more and General Gordon sent the message to the Union commander. That night Mrs. Barlow crossed the battlefield and entered the Confederate lines under a flag of truce. There she nursed her husband back to health. Twenty years later the two men met at a Washington dinner table for the first time since the battle.

Why He Got Cut Rates.

John I. Blair, in his earlier days, owned a Western railroad, along the route of which he established a series of lunchrooms, at which employes of the road were to be charged fifty cents and all passengers seventy-five cents. Mr. Blair once dined at one of these places, and, concluding his meal, laid down a half dollar. "Hold on!" cried the cashier. "You don't belong to this road." "I know that," replied Mr. Blair; "the road belongs to me."

GOOD ROADS NOTES.

Cost of Highways.

With all the advance of thought in the direction of better highways, there are still many who believe that their cost must necessarily fall upon the agriculturist. Just as the farmer was the pioneer settler in most of the States, so he has been the pioneer road builder. At his town meetings he has determined where new roads should be laid out, which of them should be "worked" and improved, and how much of a tax should be expended upon each improvement. As it was left to him to plan this important work, so its expense has rested almost entirely upon his shoulders. Now, that the cry for macadamized highways is to be heard in this city and country alike, farmers believe, as a rule, that they are to be called upon to build them.

This is wrong. Farmers have enough in the way of taxes to pay, without undertaking the building of elaborate gravel and stone roads. It is unfair that such a burden should be added to their already heavy load. Whatever may be undertaken in the way of constructing permanent highways, should be done at the expense of those who are to reap its benefits. True it is that the savings in the cost of hauling crops would be considerable, and that this saving would result almost entirely to the farmer. But that is no reason for asking him to pay the cost of building such roads. He is not the only one to use them. They serve to bring city people and city products into the country, as much as they serve to bring country people and country products into the city. The merchant who has business with the farmer is as much benefited through a good road to travel over, as is the farmer who comes to town on business of any kind. Neither is the use of roads limited to those living in the vicinity, and travelers from a distance share the benefits resulting from their improvement. It would be the height of injustice, therefore, to ask the farmer alone to stand the cost of good roads.

The proper division of the cost of good roads has been accomplished through State aid. This is the system by which the stone roads of New Jersey have been built. The farmers in that State are so enthusiastically favorable to the extension of the State aid system, that it deserves to be described. In the first place, under the working of the State aid system, no improvement is undertaken except upon the petition of those residing upon the road to be improved. When such a petition has been duly signed, it is presented to the County Board, who proceed to have the necessary drawings and specifications made. These are then presented to the State Highway Commissioner for approval. Upon their return by the State Commissioner to the county officers, they proceed to advertise for proposals to build the road. When the contracts are let, a copy of each contract must be filed with the State Commissioner, who thereupon appoints a Supervisor of Construction, upon the recommendation of the property holders who have petitioned for the improvement. This Supervisor must give his whole time to the work, and see that the conditions of the specifications and contract are carried out.

Under this State aid system, the cost of improvements is divided between the State, the county and the adjoining property, the State paying one-third, the owners of the property adjoining the improvement paying one-tenth, and the county paying the remainder.

This system of building improved roads is highly popular, because no work is undertaken except upon the petition of those to be benefited.

Good Roads For Cuba.

Second only in importance, in Cuba, to the perfection of a form of civil government by the United States which shall serve as a guide and inspiration for complete self-government by the Cubans, we estimate the creation and maintenance of good roads. Cuba has never had really good roads, in the American interpretation of the term, while roads that were fairly good have been limited in number and have recently been practically impassable, save at great inconvenience, because of neglect and a lack of use incidental to the protracted rebellion against Spain. Capital stands ready to enter liberally upon the labor of agriculture, but an essential of adequate returns is the creation of new and the improvement of old roads leading to the chief markets in each province. This work, we note with satisfaction, is now being undertaken by order of the War Department, operating through the various military governors. Its completion will mark a prompt upward bound of the agricultural production of the island.—New York Mail and Express.

Women to Improve Highways.

The women of East Hampton, Long Island, who are organized under the name of the "Ladies' Village Improvement Society," have already raised more than $1000 for improving the roads. On the advice of the civil engineer consulted they will first build narrow macadam roads through the town, and widen them as occasion demands. Politicians and town officials are watching with interest the outcome of this project devised by the women.

"Rough Doing."

There are some words in the language of Northern Maine that have not yet found their way into any dictionary. For instance, a Maine exchange this week reports: "Rough doing is the main topic of conversation in this section." Now it might puzzle some people who know only English to tell what the people up there are talking about; but "doing" in the lexicon of the Moosehead region means the condition of the roads.—Lewiston Journal.

Free Delivery and Roads.

A free delivery of the mail goes far to destroying the isolation of farm life. It will do much also to improve the roads of the rural districts, and in this way will have a marked effect in lessening the hardships of life on the farm and in increasing alike its pleasures and its profits.

There can be even too great gravity in contemplating entrance to the marriage state, as illustrated in the case of that citizen of St. Louis who the other day became so severely impressed with its possibilities that before the arrival of what should have been the blissful hour he blew the top of his head off. His act is not justifiable by any train of philosophic or economic reasoning, although, in the words of an esteemed contemporary, "marriage undoubtedly is a problem of gigantic dimensions, and it is sometimes entered upon without due reflection."

Ladies, Don't Read This!

Unless you have a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat. King's Wild Cherry and Tar pleasant to take, 25c. BURWELL & DUKE Co., Charlotte, and all medicine dealers sell it.

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Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

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To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

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JOHN D. PORTE, Pittsburg, March 1, 1899.
Of JOHN D. PORTE & Co., Real Estate and Insurance,
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